Largest Morning Circulation in the West.

The Chicago Tribune.

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GALA DAY IN WASHINGTON

MEN IN GOLD LACE AND EPAULETS AND WOMEN IN GORGEOUS GOWNS.

Capital Society's Grandest Turnout of the Season — How New-Year's Was Celebrated at the White House and at the Mansions of Various Prominent People —The Day Passes Without Unpleasant Incident—Those Who Received.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The burning social question settled at the President's New-Year's reception today was the right of a Cabinet officer's daughter to take precedence over Cabinet officers' wives. Miss Bayard was present at the reception as the head of the household of the Secretary of State. Her sister, Miss Kate Bayard, now dead, appeared in the same place when the illness of Mrs. Bayard made it impossible for her to appear. There was a great fuss then, but no revolution. The repetition of the practice today without causing any break-up in the Cabinet shows that it can be safely followed in the future.

The White House was decorated with plants and flowers, while at every window the blinds were drawn up to admit the sunshine which streamed in, filling the place with brightness. In the East Room the usual decorations of mantel and window recess with palms and foliage plants were observed. In front of the large mirrors on either side of the room were large plants of blooming orchids and yellow tulips in gold and silver wicker stands. Garlands of smilax depended from the crystal chandeliers and wreathed the mirrors. In the centre of the room the most recent addition of furniture—a large, circular divan covered with golden-brown plush, which accorded well with the colors of the carpet—was surmounted with a stand of cut flowers. In the Red and Green Rooms the decorations consisted of palms and a few potted foliage plants. In the Blue Room, where the receiving party stood, the mantels were banked with primroses and orchids, from which on all sides depended a deep fringe of grasses.

The Diplomatic Corps in full dress had all assembled in the Red Parlor by 11 o'clock, when the Marine Band announced the approach of the Presidential party, which presented a pretty picture as the members of it descended the winding stairway, beyond which, at the left, through the open doors of the conservatory, came the scent of flowers. Col. John M. Wilson and Lieut. W. P. Duvall, who made the introductions, advanced first, followed by the President and Miss Nannie Bayard, Mrs. Cleveland and Secretary Bayard, Mrs. Whitney and Secretary Fairchild, Mrs. Fairchild and Secretary Endicott, and Secretary Whitney with Postmaster-General Vilas and Col. Lamont.

Mrs. Cleveland's gown was of light olive-green plush, down either side of the front of which ran a broad stripe of open-work gold braid, while the full train was lined with gold-colored satin which showed now and then as the wearer moved. Around the waist was worn a heavy gold cord tied in front at the end of the slightly-pointed basque, the ends finished with a cluster of short, handsome pendants. The basque was cut square-neck, back and front, and finished with a fall of fine gold lace, in which, at the right side, just over the bust, nestled a pin formed of intricately-twisted rings of dead gold. Mrs. Cleveland's hair was worn high at the back in a Psyche knot, from which escaped one or two tiny curls. Across the top of the head were worn several strands of diamonds fastened at one side with a star, another larger one glittering in the knot. The right hand was ungloved and ringless, though several gold bangles were worn. On the left hand was a long glove of undressed kid of faint gold. A long stick mother-of-pearl fan completed the costume.

Miss Nannie Bayard stood next Mrs. Cleveland and wore a gown of black dotted net with puffed sleeves and V-shaped neck. Several strands of pearls were worn at the throat, while a large cluster of Jacqueminot roses at the corsage lent the needed touch of color to the toilet.

Mrs. Fairchild's gown was of white satin with court train over a petticoat draped with silk bolting-cloth and lace caught up with loops and ends of satin ribbon. The corsage was cut V-shaped and trimmed with silver and pearl passementeries, the elbow sleeves slashed over puffings of white satin. From a satin ribbon at the throat was worn a pendant of pearls.

Mrs. Whitney stood at the end of the line and wore a gown of light-blue satin over a plaited petticoat of the same brocaded in silver. The folds of illusion at the V-shaped neck were caught with a large star of diamonds.

As the receiving party took up their station the Diplomatic Corps entered from the Red Parlor, preceded by Mr. Preston, Minister from Hayti and dean of the corps. As the presentations were made, the gold lace of the gorgeous uniforms made a brilliant showing and added immeasurably to the general effect. At this time there were gathered in the Blue Room at the back of the receiving party Mrs. Thompson, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Mrs. Stevenson, wife of the First Assistant Postmaster-General; Mrs. John V. L. Pruyn and Miss Pruyn of Albany; Mrs. Leo Knott, wife of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General; Mrs. Gen. Sheridan; George Bancroft and his granddaughter, Miss Bliss, Misses Florence and Louise Bayard and their sister, Mrs. Warren, Marshal and Mrs. A. A. Wilson, Miss Wilson, Mr. Endicott, Miss Endicott, Miss Vilas, Miss Mollie Vilas, Miss Pauline Whitney, Harry and Willie Whitney and their guests Willie Vanderbilt and Charlie Barlow of New York, Mrs. John M. Wilson, Miss Waller, Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Gen. Greely, and Miss Daisy Garland, daughter of the Attorney-General. It was the wish of the President and Mrs. Cleveland to have all the young people in the families of the Cabinet officers back of the receiving party in the Blue Room during the reception, and to this end an invitation was extended to little Dorothy Whitney, which invitation was, however, declined by her parents, who adjudged her too young to participate in such a crowded reception.

Members of Congress were scheduled to be among the first comers, but the Senators and Representatives arrived irregularly, some being early and others coming too late to join in their proper classification. Among the Senators present were Cockrell, Dolph, Sherman, Ingalls, Hawley, Stewart, and Morrill. Among the Representatives were Stewart of Texas, Breckinridge of Kentucky, Springer, Cutcheon, Payson, Enloe, Holmes, John Baker of Illinois, McAdoo, Kelley, Lanham, Martin, Burrows, Blanchard, Outhwaite, Symes, O'Donnell, Walker, Baker of New York, Phelan, Morgan, Speaker Carlisle, Randall, Herbert, Bland, Plumb, Hudd, Townshend, Boutelle, Wheeler, Wilkins, Ketcham, Struble, and Farquhar.

At 11:15 the judiciary entered, led by Judge MacArthur, the Justices of the Supreme Court being headed by Chief Justice Waite. Gen. Phil Sheridan preceded the long line of army officers and Admiral Porter those of the navy. At 12:10 the regents of the Smithsonian, heads of departments, bureaus, etc., entered; 12:25 veteran of 1812, the Grand Army of the Republic, and oldest inhabitants; and at 12:40 the reception of citizens took place.

After passing back of the line for a short space to exchange the New Year greetings with friends, the officers of the army and navy and the judiciary assembled in the East Room, where among the civilians were noticed a large number of the Diplomatic Corps, the members of the Chinese Legation presenting a specially gorgeous appearance, as in addition to their gay colored garments each wore innumerable strands of bright beads. At one time Col. Lamont accompanied about a dozen newspaper men through the Blue Room, introducing them as they passed down the line.

At 12 o'clock the Diplomatic Corps left in a body and proceeded to the residence of the Secretary of State, whose house was opened today for the first time since the loss of his wife and daughter two winters ago. The parlors were decorated with flowers. Secretary Bayard met the guests as they entered and presented them to his daughters, who stood opposit with several young women. Miss Nannie Bayard's gown was the same worn by her at the President's reception. Miss Florence Bayard, who stood next, wore a low-neck-and-short-sleeve gown of black lace, with corsage-bouquet of white roses. Miss Louise Bayard wore white silk and lace, and Mrs. Warren an esthetic gown of blossom pink satin with puffed sleeves and tournure. At the throat were worn several strands of pearls. Miss Sitgreaves stood next Mrs. Warren and wore black lace and jet. Miss Alice Maury, daughter of Assistant Attorney-General Maury, wore white silk, with white silk dotted net.

When the dining-room doors were thrown open Miss Bayard led the way to breakfast with Baron de Struve, the Russian Minister. The women of the Diplomatic Corps wore handsome visiting costumes. Mme. Romero, wife of the Mexican Minister, was in brown cloth with vest of light blue and iridescent passementeries; Mme. Gana, wife of the Chilian Minister, heliotrope velvet and silk; Mme. de Reuterskiöld, stone gray faille Française with terra cotta; Miss West, dark blue silk and velvet; Miss Amelia West, gold and black striped silk; Miss Flora West, black cloth with trimmings of brilliant plaid; Mme. Pedroso, formerly Miss Camille Berghmans, the bride of Señor Pedroso of the Spanish Legation, lilac and pink moire; Mrs. Carter, wife of the Hawaiian Minister, black silk and jet; Miss Carter, dark blue silk. There were also present the Ministers and attachés from England, Russia, France, Germany, Denmark, Turkey, Chili, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Colombia, Venezuela, China, Argentine Republic, Sweden, Netherlands, Spain, Mexico, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy, and Portugal.

Receptions were held at the houses of all the Cabinet Ministers after 2 o'clock. Secretary and Mrs. Fairchild were assisted by Mrs. Lincklaen and some friends from New York, who arrived Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Endicott, who was unable to go to the White House, was ready to receive visitors at 2 o'clock. Mrs. Endicott wore a rich dress of red satin. Miss Endicott wore a demi-toilet of pale crape. The other women assisting to dispense the hospitalities of the house were Miss Gardner, Mrs. Endicott's niece, from Boston; Mrs. Gen. Augur, Mrs. John F. Rodgers, Mrs. Lydecker, and Miss Thoron. Secretary Endicott was present; also W. C. Endicott Jr. and Mr. Gardner. Light refreshments were served.

Secretary and Mrs. Whitney were assisted by the wives and daughters of bureau chiefs of the Navy Department, among whom were Mrs. and Miss Sicard, Mrs. and Miss Schley, Mrs. and Miss Walker, Mrs. T. D. Wilson, Mrs. John R. Bartlett, Mrs. R. P. Rodgers, Miss Vilas, and Miss Annie Hope Hudson.

The Postmaster-General and Miss Vilas were assisted in receiving the heads of the Post-Office Department and others by Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Vilas, who arrived from Madison last week. Mrs. Vilas remained in her room. Miss Vilas wore a becoming dress of pink silk, embroidered with silver, the bodice pointed back and front at the neck, and trimmed with white lace.

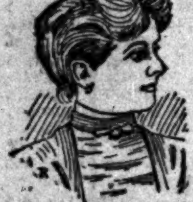
Mrs. Carlisle, the wife of the Speaker, held her court in the Riggs parlors from 2 o'clock. Her assistants were Mrs. James E. Campbell of Ohio, Mrs. Morrison of Illinois, Mrs. Breckinridge of Kentucky, Mrs. McDonald of Indiana, Miss Breckinridge, Miss Queen, Miss Hand, and Miss Morgan.

Admiral Porter was assisted by his daughter, Miss Porter, in receiving his many visitors, and they had with them Mrs. John Cropper of New York, Miss Theresa Staughton, Miss Anna Barnes, and Miss Kittie Davis. The ball at this hospitable house tonight will be a fitting wind-up for the day's festivities. Mrs. Porter is confined to her room.

Mrs. Gen. Sheridan was assisted by the Misses Rucker, Mrs. Col. S. E. Blunt, Mrs. Col. M. V. Sheridan, Mrs. Col. S. C. Kellogg, and Mrs. Tyler.

Mrs. Ingalls' reception began at 3 o'clock, and was very brilliant. Mrs. Ingalls wore a black velvet, draped with old Chantilly lace, court train, square corsage, and diamond ornaments. Mrs. Morrill, who received with her, wore black velvet, made en traine, with pearl and diamond ornaments. Mrs. S. R. Peters wore black satin and jet with corsage bouquet of red roses. Miss Susie Randall wore white China silk with pearl ornaments and La France roses. Miss Myra Clark assisted in white surah with ruffles of lace, corsage cut V-shaped and filled in with tulle. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. A beautiful Philadelphia girl, Miss Lulu Horstman, the granddaughter of W. D. Kelley, graced with her presence the reception of Mrs. Ingalls. She wore a handsome white costume cut décolleté, and carried a handsome bouquet.

Miss Ethel Ingalls, whose formal début will be made later in the season, assisted her mother. She wore white crêpe draped over China silk, long pink mitts, and carried a large bunch of La France roses in her hand.



MISS INGALLS.

Miss Ingalls, as the daughter of the President of the Senate and the Acting Vice-President of the United States, will be one of the leading débutantes of the season. She was 19 only last month, and she was graduated at the Georgetown Convent last year. A trifle over medium hight, she has a slender, willowy form, and her cheeks are full of the warm red blood of the Western plains. She has beautiful dark-brown eyes, and her rich growth of hair hangs down in fluffy waves above a forehead which is intellectual in its cast. She has a beautiful mouth and her face is full of soul. She is highly cultured, fond of literature, and is a very bright conversationalist. She was one of the brightest girls of her class at the Georgetown College and she had the salutatory at commencement. She likes to talk of books, is especially fond of Hawthorne's novels, and she thinks "The Marble Faun" is one of the prettiest things in literature. She is fond of poetry, too, though there is nothing soft or sentimental about her, and her first poet love was Whittier, to whom she wrote a letter at 13 years of age thanking him for one of his poems. To this the poet replied very kindly. She likes both Shelley and Longfellow very much, and she once said she thought Hawthorne wrote the purest English of any of the modern novelists, and that he had not marred one of his lovely images by an unlovely thought or expression. Miss Ingalls writes fluently, and during her college life she was noted in literary society. She has the gift of a good letter-writer, and she is a girl of radical ideas. She does not believe in the décolleté dress. Miss Ingalls will probably be one of the horseback riders of the winter. She inherits a love of equestrianism from father and mother, who are both good riders, and she sits a horse very well.

The card receiver at Mrs. Justice Miller's showed a large gathering of distinguished and prominent officials and society people. Mrs. Miller wore a lovely orange silk with Japanese trimmings. She was assisted by her granddaughter, Miss Corkhill, Mrs. Irvine, Mme. Gomez, Mrs. George B. Williams, Mrs. Clarkson of Iowa, Miss May Williams, and Miss Cullom. Miss Corkhill's costume was a becoming one of white net, with embroidered silver.

Mrs. Senator Davis of Minnesota received at her handsome home, No. 1700 Fifteenth street, and was assisted by Mrs. Bushnell and Mrs. Coykendall. Mrs. Davis was attired in a magnificent cameo pink silk dress with rare point lace, court train; ornaments, diamonds. Mrs. Bushnell was attired in a very pretty mold-colored satin trimmed with point lace; diamond ornaments. Mrs. Coykendall wore a black moire silk; ornaments, pearls.

Mrs. Stockbridge of Michigan was assisted by Mrs. Senator Spooner, Mrs. Conger, Mrs. Mansfield, Mrs. J. C. Burrows, Mrs. James O'Donnell, Mrs. Judge J. B. Shipman, Mrs. Charles P. Lincoln, Miss Lincoln, Miss Fannie George, and Miss Annie Vilas of Wisconsin. It was a general rendezvous for prominent Michigan people.

One of the pleasant places was the residence of Mrs. Sherman, wife of the Senator. Mrs. Sherman and her daughter were assisted by Mrs. Senator Hoar, Mrs. Senator Frye, Mrs. Col. Hoyt, Mrs. Gen. Grosvenor, the Misses Grosvenor, Miss Cecelia Miles, and Miss Husted.

Going Down the Broad Way.

GREENVILLE, Ill., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Anna Finn and Ada Sutton were arrested here today on a charge of the burglary last night of Miss Nettie Holbrook's shop in Sorento of a lot of dress goods. The prisoners are yet in their teens. They call themselves the "only toughs in the village." They admit the robbery, and say they were full of whisky, and did it just for a Christmas joke.

DRAWING THE COLOR LINE

NEGROES FRIGHTENED FROM THE POLLS IN JACKSON, MISS.

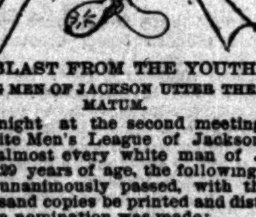
Threatening Circulars Issued to Keep Them from Voting—White People Outside the City Invited to Aid in Terrorizing the Colored Population—Without Their Aid the Republican Candidate Was Only Defeated by Ninety-three Votes.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The murder of McWillie Mitchell and Bob Whitesides by each other Christmas-Eve and the inefficiency of the negro police, who were present at the time and failed to prevent the tragedy, were the excuse for a mass-meeting of the Democrats of Jackson to take charge of local politics. Adjutant William Henry of the State militia was nominated for Mayor, with a ticket to match, and a committee of one hundred was appointed "to see that the ticket was elected." These proceedings, carried forward with considerable spirit, naturally had their effect, and when the Democratic Committee met Thursday night the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, This convention having received the assurance that hereafter no negro Aldermen or negro policemen will be a part of the city government, and that in the election to be held Monday next none but white men will vote, the negroes having voluntarily agreed to stay away from the polls; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Democracy of the City of Jackson pledges itself that so far as it can govern the election shall be fairly and peaceably conducted.

This was a promise that if the negroes would keep away from the polls they should not be molested, and the bargain was kept. The cheerful and voluntary manner in which the colored people surrendered their right to the franchise for the benefit of their Democratic brethren may be gathered from the following circular, which was printed in blood-red ink and strewn broadcast in the city Tuesday, Dec. 27:



A BLAST FROM THE YOUTH.

THE YOUNG MEN OF JACKSON UTTER THEIR ULTIMATUM.

Monday night at the second meeting of the Young White Men's League of Jackson, which comprises almost every white man of Jackson from 19 to 29 years of age, the following resolutions were unanimously passed, with the order that a thousand copies be printed and distributed so soon as a nomination was made:

We, the young white men of Jackson, having seen one of our number coldly, cruelly, and hellishly murdered in the dark by a negro bully set on by a negro policeman of this negro-cursed city, do hereby resolve in solemn and awful earnestness that the corrupt, Radical negro government of our city should, must, and shall be wiped out, cost what it may.

We have earnestly believed in peace and law and order, and we hope now that this government of negro butchers may peacefully yield to defeat, but we want no peace bought at the price of our manhood and of our companion's blood.

Driven by no sudden passion or blind impulse, but actuated by a firm and deliberate sense of the duty we owe to ourselves and to our race, we hereby warn the negroes that if any one of their race attempts to run for office in the approaching municipal election he does so at his supremest peril; and we further warn any and all negroes of this city against attempting, at their utmost hazard, by vote or influence, to foist on us again this black and damnable machine miscalled a government of our city.

And we call upon all the young men of our city and surrounding country who do not sanction the fiendish murder of a white boy by a negro bully—upon all who love the white race better than they love negro assassins—upon all who have courage in their hearts or manhood in their souls—to bitterly remember the blood of the murdered McWillie Mitchell from now until election-day and sweep away the infamy of government with its black and brutish hands stained wet with blood of a brave and noble boy.

That night a Democratic meeting was held, and the anonymous threat was followed by this circular, again inviting outside Democrats to help the Jackson men carry the city:

DEMOCRATIC WHITE-LINE RESOLUTIONS.

adopted by the Democratic Convention at Jackson Tuesday night, Dec. 27, 1887.

WHEREAS, The Democracy of this city, recognizing the just reproach upon them for so long suffering a Republican Administration in the Capital City of a Democratic State, and having determined to no longer submit thereto, therefore

Be it resolved, By the Democrats of the City of Jackson, in mass meeting assembled, that we tonight nominate candidates for Mayor and Aldermen, and hereby avow our purpose to elect them.

Resolved, That, in general terms, we assert that the present City Government has been inefficient, unsatisfactory and objectionable, and especially has its police department been inefficient in the protection of both life and property, and we refer to the occurrence of the last few days in proof thereof.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of 100 to see that the ticket is elected.

Resolved, That all citizens of Jackson, without regard to past political affiliations, are invited to coöperate in the election of the candidates nominated by this meeting.

R. E. WILSON,
SAMUEL LIVINGSTON,
D. P. PORTER,
JOHN T. TAPLEY,
THOMAS P. BARR,
FRANK JOHNSTON,
L. BRAME,
Committee.

Every Democrat who reads this is invited to join us in a grand Democratic torchlight procession Saturday night, Dec. 31, which is intended to sound the knell of the present Republican City Administration. Come and bring your friends. As far as practicable the expenses of visiting Democrats will be paid.

Of course the colored citizens took the alarm and after careful deliberation issued the following:

At a meeting of the colored citizens of Jackson, held in West Jackson Wednesday evening, Dec. 28, 1887, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The colored people have been reliably informed that the Democratic Club or Committee of Jackson have invited Democrats from various other places and adjoining counties to be here election-day for the purpose of preventing the colored voters from voting or participating in the city election next Monday, Jan. 2, 1888; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the interest of peace and harmony and the protection of life and property the colored people refrain from voting or in any way participating in said election.

Resolved further, That the colored candidates for Aldermen are hereby withdrawn.

ELIJAH ROBINSON, Chairman.
H. T. RISHER, Secretary.

With the two Democratic circulars before them there appears to have been little choice left them, as any other course than withdrawal from the election might have precipitated a bloody riot.

So the election today passed off quietly. The present Mayor, McGill, a Republican, had held the office for fourteen years, and he relied on his white friends to reëlect him. He was well supported and made a good contest without the aid of the negroes, but was defeated by Gen. Henry by 93 votes. McGill only claimed one ward. One Republican Alderman and five Democrats were elected. There is great excitement here over the result, and a large torchlight procession is filling the streets with cheers and the smoke of gunpowder.

John McGill has been Mayor of Jackson for fourteen years. Only once during that time has there been a straight-out Democratic nomination, and that was the occasion of his first race. Since then repeated efforts have been made by citizens, in which the name of Democrat was avoided in nominating the candidate in order to divide the negro vote. The result has been that, without having any, or scarcely any, effect on the negroes, the soreheads in the party have made it the occasion of voting for McGill because of the nonentities on the tickets placed in the field against him. Up to a week ago the people of Jackson did not dream of offering any opposition to the reëlection of McGill, for many reasons, the principal of which was the great division in the party over local issues, such as prohibition and the great Hamilton-Gambrel tragedy. Christmas evening young McWillie Mitchell, son of the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, with some young men, were celebrating Christmas in a boyish manner with firecrackers, etc., when they encountered Bob Whitesides, a notoriously bad negro. A dispute arose as to the right of way, Mitchell taking the lead on the part of the boys. Whitesides left suddenly, and, going into a market-house near by, was joined by a negro named Alex. Jackson and Julias Allen, the latter a policeman. The evidence goes to prove that the two last mentioned negroes armed Whitesides with a freshly-sharpened butcher-knife and told him to cut his way through the "d——d white crowd." This he did, attacking Mitchell from the rear and almost severing his head with one blow of the butcher-knife. Mitchell fell to the ground, and while prostrate fired three shots, killing Whitesides almost instantly. Young Percy Gambrell, a companion of Mitchell, received two cuts from the knife on his hands while trying to separate the combatants. The affair aroused to indignation the people of Jackson, who determined that the negro policeman should no longer remain, and to this end and for the purpose of overthrowing a government which they claimed was fostered by negroes and a few Republicans and soreheads met and resolved that the negro government must go. Resolutions were adopted inviting all good citizens to participate in this movement, but also declaring that this matter should be settled by the white people of the city. The meetings have continued for a week and the result is today Jackson has for the first time in fourteen years a Democratic Mayor and Board of Aldermen. The negroes of their own accord offered to let the white voters of Jackson settle the question, as also did Mayor McGill in a communication to the Democrats. The pistol and shotgun circular was not issued by the Democrats but by a secret body, and was not indorsed by the Democratic Convention. The negroes of this city were on the streets today and were unmolested.

It is said that the first proposition to eliminate the negro vote and leave it to the white registered vote of the city emanated from Mayor John McGill, which was not at first accepted, but was afterwards indorsed in a resolution.

THE LAKE TUNNEL AT PECK COURT.

What Is Said About the Workmen They Employ and Their Wages.

The following communication contains what appears on its face to be serious charges against the contractors and Superintendent of the new lake tunnel:

"CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—We understand that the new lake tunnel, now being constructed by Onderdonk & Co. at the foot of Peck court, is not progressing favorably under the superintendence of Mr. Hall. The contract requires him to employ Chicago labor only, but we have learned that he intends to employ outside labor, as he is not willing to pay Chicago miners the wages they have previously received on similar jobs. If Onderdonk & Co. came here to run down Chicago wages, let them withdraw. Several Chicago contractors will take the work and pay satisfactory wages. I have no prejudice against the contractors and only speak as a citizen of Chicago loving fair play, and as a man having had considerable experience in underground and mining work in and near Chicago. I claim that $4 a day is dearly earned when a man has to work in such a damp atmosphere amid the stench of gases and other annoyances. But Onderdonk & Co. pay only $2.50 per day and bring their workmen from where they please. I would advise them not to arouse the City of Chicago, as they might find out their mistake."

"A PRACTICAL CHICAGO MINER."

To learn how much foundation there is for these charges, a reporter called upon Superintendent Hall at the works. He smiled, as tyrants will, when the subject was broached, and explained the situation thus:

"We are not doing any 'mining' yet. After leaving the surface we went down thirteen feet through a miscellaneous assortment of old shoes, tin pans, oyster-cans, beer bottles, hoop-skirts, and other evidences of a past civilization—the dumping-ground for a quarter of a century. Practical and competent miners came to us in dozens and scores asking for work. I told them we had no mining to do as yet; all we required was common, unskilled labor. If they wanted to work as laborers until such time as their experience as miners could be utilized, I would give them the preference and pay them $1.50 per day. All that I wanted gladly accepted the offer, and large numbers were turned away. After we had passed through the dump we encountered a soft, blue clay, easy enough to work at first, but which gradually grew harder. As the harder substance required a little more skill in handling, I voluntarily raised the pay of the four men at work in the shaft to $2.50 per day, expecting to gradually increase it till when we got to work in the 'drive,' or mining proper, it would be from $3.50 to $3.75 per day, the wages paid for like work all over this section. Now what did these four miners gladly working as laborers at $1.50 do but object to any advance unless it should be to full pay as miners. I refused to accede and they left. Other miners—Chicago miners—quickly took their places on the terms proposed by me, and I had a hundred applications after every place was filled. I have employed none but Chicago men, and can't use a tenth part of those who apply. I am running but twenty-three men now; when I get at work on the drive I shall use sixty-four, and when all three drives are in operation shall need 120 all told, many of whom must be practical miners and who will receive miners' pay. I pay my masons $6 per day, whereas the regular price is but $4."

"Epitomized, then," said the reporter, "your position is that if a President blacks your boots he must expect only a bootblack's pay."

"Exactly so. Hundreds of skilled mechanics and artisans are now anxious to work as day laborers. For a laborer's work they cannot reasonably expect an expert's pay."

The shaft at the foot of Peck court is now down twenty-three feet below the surface. At a depth of ninety-eight feet two of the three drives will branch off horizontally, one leading to the crib, to be erected four miles out in the lake, and the other to the Water-Works, near Polk and Desplaines streets. A third drive will extend into the lake from the foot of Fourteenth street. As fast as the shaft is excavated an iron shell one-fourth of an inch thick and some thirteen feet in diameter is sunk. It serves the double purpose of keeping out water and supporting the sixteen-inch wall of brickwork laid within it. This support is furnished by a shelf extending from the shell a few inches above the cutting edge. The shell will remain perpetually, it being impossible to remove it without at the same time lifting the brick lining. This was not contemplated in the contract, but the contractors deem it economy to take no chances.

"We shall have tunnel, crib, and all completed within two years," said Mr. Hall, "without importing any labor, and will do much more than we have agreed to. For instance, instead of a wooden foundation for the crib we will furnish one of iron, composed of an outer and an inner shell, with concrete between, which will defy the elements for all time. It will rest on the hard clay, the foundation being imbedded in it."

FOOLING THE INDIANS.

A Chief Assassinated and His People Deported.

NOGALES, Ari., Jan. 2.—Strange and startling news has been developed in the last few days in the Yaqui River campaign. The Yaqui war has been carried on with the understanding that at its close the land in Yaqui and Mayo River region was to be divided in severalty among the Indians, and by making the Yaquis and Mayos believe this a majority of them surrendered. It has now come to light that the Mexican gunboat Democrata has secretly removed at various times over 1,500 Indians from the river country. They have been taken to the State of Colima, where they are dying of fever and other diseases. Chief Cajams, who was supposed to have been shot according to the military customs of the country, is said to have been assassinated after making a confession. He was taken aboard the gunboat at Guaymas, and at dead of night the vessel steamed down to the mouth of the Yaqui River, where he was given a horse and an escort to return to his village, as it was thought. It is charged that, while leading the party, one of his escort rode up behind him and shot him in the back. After he fell several other balls were fired into his body. On what pretense the Indians were invited aboard the Democrata is not known. The land-grabbers, who are said to be very near to the Federal Government, are gradually absorbing all the tillable land in the valley. The remaining Yaquis are disaffected, and the two or three light skirmishes which have taken place in the last month it is expected will be followed by open war. The Indians are destitute. The military patrol the river and protect the interests of the land-grabbers.

ANOTHER NEGRO LYNCHED.

White Men in Alabama Hang a Colored Incendiary upon a Tree.

TUSCUMBIA, Ala., Jan. 2.—One day last week some one entered the house of Widow Lindsay at Cherokee, saturated the bed and carpet with kerosene, and set them on fire. Mrs. Lindsay returned soon after and gave the alarm, and, with the assistance of friends, saved the house. The neighbors then set a watch on the house and succeeded in catching Oscar Coger, colored, in a second attempt to burn it. They took him to a tree and swung him up to a limb. The negroes are indignant over the lynching and there is considerable excitement.

SAWYER NOT FOR BLAINE.

WHY THE WISCONSIN SENATOR HAS CHANGED HIS MIND.

Mr. Blaine Asks Him as to the Advisability of Being a Candidate—The Senator Will Not Oppose Lamar's Confirmation, Thinking Any Other Selection Would Be a Worse One—He Has Faith in His Loyalty—The Tariff and Postal Telegraph—Guenther to War on Trusts.

Senator Philetus Sawyer of Wisconsin, who has probably done as much to seek to bring about the election of Mr. Blaine to the Presidency as any man in the country, now doubts the wisdom of putting him in nomination again. He said to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE yesterday: "There is no man whom I love more than Blaine, nor is there a man whom I would spend so much money for, but the fact is the attacks of the newspapers of his own party upon him years ago led the public to form a false impression of the man, and this wrong cannot be eradicated. We did our best for him four years ago, and I believe that we must now take up some other man. Who that man is to be I cannot say. I cannot make up my mind and it involves me in perplexity."

It is understood that Mr. Blaine telegraphed to an intimate personal friend in this city asking him to call on the Senator and get his opinion as to the advisability of Mr. Blaine's being a candidate, and that it was given substantially as above and sent to Mr. Blaine.

"You seem to have got the best of Senator Edmunds in his efforts to control the Postal Telegraph bill?"

"No; I think the newspapers made too much of that story. Edmunds had no idea of getting the measure before a special committee because he believed my Committee on Post-Office and Post-Roads was hostile to it, but because he desired to relieve us of a burden. I shall have the committee take it up immediately, and get matters in shape for an early report."

"Will that report be favorable to a postal telegraph?"

"I can't speak upon that point without anticipating the action of the committee. It's a subject that goes beyond postal telegraphy, and the question for the people to consider is whether in case this measure becomes a law the general Government should not run railroads and do other business now in the hands of private corporations? England was a couple of million of dollars behind in running her postal-telegraph system and there is no certainty that the United States would make any better showing as the years rolled around. Another objection to the scheme is that the much-lauded cheap rates under the Government telegraph would never be taken advantage of by the people at large. The masses have no use for a telegraph as a means of communication and would not use it in most instances if it were thrown open to them at almost gratis rates."

The Senator spoke of his friendship for Lamar, and expressed the hope that the Senate would confirm him for the Supreme Court bench. He had served with Lamar on the Pacific Railroads Committee of the House for four years, and found him a man of broad views, good reasoning powers, one able to sift technicalities and set them right and dispose of questions according to the laws and equities.

"I have had many conversations with him, and I am satisfied that he is a loyal man to the Union. His real sentiments, as I know them from intimate association with him, were expressed in the Sumner eulogy and in his speeches in the Forty-third Congress on the Louisiana contested election cases. The Milwaukee *Sentinel* the other day said it was reported that I was going to vote for Lamar's confirmation, and intimated that it was a matter of bargain and sale—that I was going to vote for Lamar because he had overruled Sparks' decision in the Omaha land-grant business. That is not true, and I have no interest in the land grant."

If they did not get Lamar on the bench the probabilities were that some man much worse would get there, and the best thing to be done was to take Lamar, who was at an age that would enable him to retire shortly. The Senator declared that he was not the high-protective tariff man the people generally took him to be, and so far as lumber was concerned he would like to see the tariff on it greatly reduced, and did not care much if they took the duty off it entirely. He was asked about the Pacific Railroad Commission's reports and replied that he had not read them. Senator Sawyer was only a few hours at the Grand Pacific, leaving at 5 o'clock for Washington.

CONGRESSMAN GUENTHER AFTER THE TRUSTS.

Congressman Guenther of Wisconsin in an interview with a TRIBUNE reporter said he proposed to commence a fight on the so-called trusts in the United States forthwith. He did not know whether he could break them up, but he proposed to find out whether such a project was feasible. To accomplish his object he would introduce a bill upon his return to Washington which would partly be in the nature of a resolution of inquiry as to the extent of such trusts, and then, the power of the General Government to prevent illegal complications to control food products once ascertained, the machinery of the law would be applied to wipe them out. "There's the oil trust, known as the Standard Oil Company," went on Mr. Guenther, "then the cracker trust, and the buckwheat trust. These things are combinations against our daily bread, and have become so outrageous in their demands against the people that something should be done before these trusts and the coal trust make life hardly worth the living. Take the buckwheat trust. These men at the head of it go to a manufacturer and give him some stock in the general concern. They don't buy him out, but they get him to agree to shut up his factory, and that done, prices of buckwheat are stiffened until the public can hardly bear it longer. The supply should regulate the demand, but as it is now these combinations or trusts corner everything we eat and some things we drink."

Mr. Guenther will get his bill under way as soon as he returns, and insists that it is not to be allowed to sleep, nor will it be introduced for buncombe. He declares that he will on no account run for Governor of Wisconsin, nor could anything induce him to become a candidate for Congress again.

Congressman Guenther did not think the Wisconsin delegation would be instructed for Rusk for President, but he believed it would be for him, and that all the Wisconsin men would make a fight for him if any chance was seen for his nomination.

ANOTHER MEMBER FROM WISCONSIN.

Congressman Clark of Wisconsin, a new member, is a strict believer in a change in the tariff laws, provided the majority party in the House takes the initial steps. He was asked what he thought about the feeling in some Republican circles that their own party in the House should bring in a bill and fight for it rather than have no tariff modification at all, and he replied that the tariff should remain as it is, and he gave the rather ancient method for disposing of the surplus by the Government paying its alleged debts. His predecessor, Mr. Guenther, stepped up, and the Pacific Railroad Commission's report was mentioned. They had both read it, and said that four men had divided $142,000,000. "We would have been content with half of that, wouldn't we, Guenther?" "Yes," said the latter, "but those days are over and they will never come again."

Army Mutineers Sentenced.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 2.—A general court-martial order has been issued from the headquarters of Gen. Miles fixing the sentences of the five regularly-enlisted Indian scouts who mutinied at San Carlos last June and fled to the mountains, where they remained until returned by the troops. They are sentenced respectively to two, ten, fifteen, twenty, and twenty-five years' confinement at hard labor at Fort Leavenworth.

The Great Lick Telescope Completed.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Jan. 2.—The great objective or thirty-six-inch lens of the Lick telescope was successfully mounted this afternoon, and would have been turned on the heavens tonight had the sky been clear, but it having become obscured about sundown no observations were made.

HENRY SCHMIDT RESPITED.

Possibility that the Sentence May Be Commuted to Imprisonment for Life.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Gov. Larrabee announced today that he had granted a respit to Henry Schmidt, the Fayette County murderer, who was sentenced to be hung next Wednesday. He has postponed the date of the hanging until at least the 13th, and may postpone it longer or commute the sentence to imprisonment for life. A strong effort is being made to have him do that. Several of the leading citizens of Fayette County, including two or three ministers, court officials, and other prominent men, have urged him to do so from the peculiar condition of the crime and its consequences. Much sympathy is expressed with Schmidt, who was a young German boy of 18 and had been in this country but a few months when he committed the crime. He confesses that he was hired by his employer, a Mr. Smith, to kill Mr. Peek; that he went to the house for that purpose, accompanied by Mr. Smith, and shot Mrs. Peek through the window, not recognizing her. Many believe that Smith is as guilty of the murder as the boy Schmidt, and some think that Leonard, who was wounded but not fatally, was really shot by Smith. Certain it is that Mr. Peek was found dead with a bullet-hole in him, Mrs. Peek was found dead, likewise shot, and Mr. Leonard, who was a guest of Peek's that night, was found badly wounded. This tragedy occurred in September, 1886, and there had been a very bitter feeling between Smith and his neighbor, Leonard, as well as between Schmidt and his former employer, Peek. Schmidt was tried for the murder of Mrs. Peek and found guilty, and, although it is generally believed that he shot the other two persons, yet he has not been tried for anything except the killing of Mrs. Peek. Smith was tried for his part in the tragedy and acquitted. But the impression prevails to some extent that the boy Schmidt, who certainly shot one person, and possibly three, was hired, as he says, by his employer, Smith, to commit the murder. Many say in Fayette County that if both Smith and Schmidt could be hung they would not object. But they feel that it would be unfair to visit the death penalty upon the boy Schmidt. The Governor has the case under advisement and is receiving constant appeals for clemency. He has not yet decided whether to let the law take its course or commute Schmidt's punishment to imprisonment for life. He says that the hanging will not take place before the 13th at any rate, and he is not prepared as yet to say whether it will take place then or not at all.

WEST UNION, Ia., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The hanging of Henry Schmidt, which was to take place here Jan. 4, for the murder of Mrs. Abram Peek in September, 1886, has been postponed by Gov. Larrabee to Friday, Jan. 13, 1888. This was made necessary by the fact that the newly-elected Sheriff who assumes his office today did not have time to give the proper notices and make the necessary arrangements within the brief space of two days that intervened before the day set for the execution. The execution will undoubtedly take place on the 13th, as it does not seem probable that the Governor will now commute the sentence, though strong efforts have been made in that direction.

THE CUMMINGS BOODLE CASE.

Officers Out Looking for Some of the Indicted Men—Some Give Bonds.

Deputy Sheriffs were scouring South Chicago and vicinity yesterday for the indicted Cummings boodlers, but up to 6 o'clock four of them were still at large. Three of these it was expected would be captured last night and taken to the jail. There are five indictments each against Leroy S. Mallory and John Hogan. The former was the agent for the Union School Furniture Company, and the latter a school director. Andrew Fitzgerald, President of the School Board, rests under five indictments, ex-Bailiff and School Director J. B. Price has three against him, and contractors Dan Duggan and Sol Thompson, who dug that famous cellar, have two each. The charges in the indictments are mainly for conspiracy, as in the case of the "big boodlers," though in the cases of the School Board people forgery is also charged.

Mallory is supposed to be outside the State, and Deputy Morgan, who has been after him, said he hardly expected him to return for some time yet. Morgan brought in Dan Duggan yesterday afternoon, and after detaining him at the Sheriff's office some time satisfactory bail was furnished by Christopher G. Dowling, Lorin Love, and Edward Marsh. In each of the indictments the bond was fixed at $500, so that bail might be accepted by the Sheriff.

Sol Thompson surrendered himself yesterday morning and was out all day with Deputy Beers trying to get a bondsman. Lorin Love said he did not believe Thompson could get a man in South Chicago to go on his bond, but Deputy Sheriff Gleason said he expected Thompson would come to his house during the evening and give bail there.

Deputies Healey and Olsen lay around South Chicago all day looking for Price, Hogan, and Fitzgerald, who were supposed to be waiting just over the line in Hammond until bondsmen could be found. Deputy Morgan said he should join them after dark, and expected to bring them in to the jail last evening.

KANSAS KU-KLUX.

Claim-Jumpers Maltreated and Burned Out a Peaceable Settler.

TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 2.—A gang of Lane County Ku-Klux has just been broken up by the arrest of all but one. James Vanderin, Nelson English, and P. S. Galloway were brought to this city by a United States Marshal and lodged in the county jail. They, with five others, are charged with a conspiracy to intimidate a homesteader named Hoover with a view to force him to abandon his claim for the supposed purpose of one of their number jumping it. The other five gave bond for their appearance to answer an indictment in the United States District Court, and these parties, not being able to give bond, will be confined in jail until the sitting of the next term of court. It seems that one night several months ago these defendants, who were masked, entered the house of a settler named Hoover, near Dighton, carrying with them a bucket of tar and some feathers. They set upon Hoover and beat and kicked him unmercifully. An attempt was made to tar and feather him, but he fought desperately and the tar was scattered over the room and furniture. Mrs. Hoover came to her husband's assistance and with a heavy wooden chair felled three of the attacking party. In the scrimmage the masks were torn off, disclosing the identity of the parties, who then retreated. Not long after this occurrence the humble dwelling of the Hoovers was set on fire one night and burned to the ground, leaving the family homeless on the prairie. The matter was presented to District Attorney Perry, who brought it before the grand jury. Indictments were rendered against the parties and warrants were issued for their arrest.

WHERE THE LAW IS DEFIED.

A Band of Arizona Bandits Murder in Cold Blood.

NOGALES, A. T., Jan. 2.—The following account is given of the killing, a few days ago, of Santiago Rojas, his son Francisco, and his grandson Manuel, near Rancho De Navajos, on the road to Ventanos, at which place Leon Baldwin was killed. While driving pack mules together early in the morning Manuel Rojas discovered a man on horseback in an unfrequented locality. He aroused his companions and the three started to overtake the rider. While following up the trail they ran into the camp of a party of fourteen bandits belonging to Bernal's band, and were fired upon. Santiago Rojas' head was blown literally in pieces and Francisco's body was found full of bullet holes. In the body of Manuel, which had the least number of wounds of all, six bullet holes were found. The bandits rifled the pockets of the dead and from Francisco took $1,500, which he was taking to Ventanos. The packs were left intact. A report comes from Valparaiso that Bernal has been seen in that vicinity, and the Governor-General has left the Capital with 300 cavalry for that point. The Federal Government has made it known to the Governors of the States in which the band has been operating for years that the band must be captured or killed.

The Vanity of Riches.

READING, Pa., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Mrs. Sarah Brinton McConkey, aged 83, occupied the handsomest residence in Worcester. This morning she was found in bed, having suddenly died of heart-disease. She was worth over $800,000, and was eccentric in many ways. She lived all alone since the death of her husband a long time ago, and was the sole occupant of the largest mansion in Worcester. She leaves no heirs, and she was the last of her generation. For years she labored under a dread of dying in the poorhouse, and hence was exceedingly economical. She had elegantly-furnished bed chambers, but she herself always occupied a cheap iron cot.

Gen. Fremont's Future Home.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 2.—Gen. Fremont has written a letter to the Redondo Beach Company accepting the gift of a lot at the seaside. The General says: "I have decided to make Inglewood my permanent home. It is more than forty years since I came down from the winter of the mountains into that land of sunshine and flowers, and I resolved then to make there my home, but until now I have failed to carry out fully my intention. This time I have definitly planted my stakes, and will remain and take my part in the development of Southern California.

A GENERAL SHAKING-UP.

MR. ARMOUR'S CURE FOR DEMORALIZATION AT THE YARDS.

A Lot of Heads of Departments Put Out on the Sidewalk—They Would Not Stop Fighting and They Were Put Out—Rumors About Small Peculations by Some of the Hands—What Mr. Armour Has to Say on the Subject—Examining the Books.

There has been a considerable shaking-up within the last few days among the employés in the extensive packing establishments of Armour & Co. at the Stock-Yards. A part of the heads of departments have been shifted around or set out on the sidewalk, pay-roll men have been removed, and other changes of more or less note have been made. All of this coming at once, there has naturally been more or less speculation as to the cause, and rumor has hinted quite broadly that there was more or less crookedness. It is said that a system of commissions, similar to the County Board business, has been established, and that certain petty bosses were using their brief authority for illegitimate gains. It was also said that a general demoralization of the employés had come about, and that the work was not being done to the satisfaction of Mr. Armour. Only two names were mentioned in connection with the changes, but as far as Mr. Chambers, who was drawing $6,000 a year, is concerned, Mr. Armour himself denies that there is even a suspicion of crookedness attaching to him, and cites the fact that he has offered him a position in the up-town house or in Kansas City as evidence of it. Mr. Hart, the other, has been transferred to Omaha.

Mr. Armour was seen last night, and when asked about the truth of the rumor said:

"It's like this. I saw there was some demoralization down in the yards, and I didn't know of a better way of stopping it than by putting both factions out on the sidewalk. There was considerable jealousy among some of the bosses, and one was trying to down the other, so I thought I had better step in and down both. It was demoralizing the business; in fact, there was a good deal of demoralization down there, and I came to the conclusion that it had gone far enough."

"But there are charges of crookedness, Mr. Armour?"

"O, that doesn't amount to anything. There were some individual cases I had to look after, but I'm satisfied there was nothing to amount to anything. As regards Mr. Chambers' removal, there was some difference of opinion as to how he handled his men, and as things were demoralized I thought the best way to get at the root of the trouble was to make the change. John Hart, the former boss of the roustabouts, was trying to down somebody else all the time, so I sent him to Omaha. He is still in my employ, but I don't know how long he is going to stay there."

"It is said that some of the employés have been caught in the act of stealing. Is there any truth in that?"

"O, there isn't anything in that. It doesn't amount to much. There were some individual cases, but there was nothing like anybody standing in. It was all small amounts. I am not through with the examination yet and can't tell."

"Has anything been stolen but money?"

"No. The men never got a chance, as there are always plenty of police around."

"What about the commission business?"

"That didn't amount to anything. I don't think there was anything more than a little beer money in it for the roustabouts."

"What chance did the roustabouts have to exact beer money?"

"They got it from the teamsters. We have our own teams, some 400 of them, but there is always some outside hauling to do, and the boss of the roustabouts gave it to whom he pleased. Only three or four teams got in this way."

"How did you learn of what was going on at the yards?"

"One of the other houses found out that some of its men were crooked, and some one told me that my men were running with them, so I thought I would look into it. I have changed a good many men, some of them holding responsible places, and I think things will go all right now. I found that some were growing careless, and that there was a general demoralization all round, so I concluded to stop it. That's all there is to it. I don't think there will be anything more; but I don't know, as I haven't got through yet."

Notwithstanding Mr. Armour's disinclination to mention any specific details, there is a belief that the house has been systematically robbed, perhaps not to any considerable amount, but robbed, nevertheless. His statement that some of the pay-roll men have been removed would indicate that there may have been some carrying of fictitious employés, and that some one has pocketed the gains. His further admission that the investigation was still in progress, and that individual thefts had been discovered, would indicate that there has been crookedness in the Stock-Yards office. It is understood that a leading detective firm is at work on the case, and that clerks from the up-town office are at work on the books.

TRUE AS CHARGED.

The Pacific Commission Found Evidence of All the Accusations Against the Roads.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—David Littler of the Pacific Railway Commission left this evening for Washington. Speaking about the report of the majority of the commission, he said he believed an examination would show ample ground for every position taken in it. There was no wisdom in attempting impossible things, and he felt confident that the bill proposed by the majority was a sensible, business-like proposition. If Congress found it so it was morally bound to adopt it. If not, it was its duty to pass one that was. He declared that all or nearly all that had ever been said about frauds in connection with the Pacific roads was true. What the Government wanted was its money, and he believed the majority report presented one rational way of getting it. As yet there was nothing due, and he was in favor of such a policy as would help the roads to pay when the money becomes due. He said he was especially gratified to find that all his home papers approved the report of the majority, adding, "You may rest assured that the evidence furnishes solid facts for everything we say or propose."

High Water on the Schuylkill.

READING, Pa., Jan. 2.—Owing to yesterday's heavy rain the Schuylkill River was seven and a half feet higher this afternoon than twenty-four hours before. Huge cakes of ice came floating down all morning, and if these pass off without forming a gorge no danger is apprehended. The water is so high that the river and the Schuylkill and Union Canal all appear as one body of water. Above Reading many small creeks overflowed their banks and did serious damage. The waters are now receding.

Keeping Up with His Reputation.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Jack King, a notorious character, last night shot a man named McKenzie in a Second street dive. King is the man whose arrest on a charge of the murder of Dr. Haddock led to the discovery of the details of the conspiracy leading to the minister's death.

Mangled Beyond Recognition.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The east-bound express on the South Shore Road ran over the body of a man near New York mine, Ishpeming, tonight. The body was so terribly mangled that it could not be recognized. Trainmen believe the man was murdered and laid on the track.

The Crime of Cain.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The case of the State vs. Cyb Bassett, charged with the murder of his brother Albert last September, was concluded this evening. The jury returned a verdict of guilty and fixed the punishment at eighteen years in the penitentiary.

Shocked by Earthquakes.

CITY OF MEXICO, Mex., Jan. 2.—A sharp shock of earthquake was felt here this morning at 7:20 o'clock. During the last three months there have been several similar disturbances in this section.

CULLOM IS NOT RUNNING.

PRESIDENTIAL HONORS NOT TO BE HAD FOR THE SEEKING.

Gov. Oglesby's Home Paper Starts His Boom for the Vice-Presidency—A Winter Campaign in the Eleventh Michigan District—Jay Hubbell Taking a Hand—Senator Sherman Is Preparing a Great Speech.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Senator Cullom was standing at the public counter of the Senate restaurant taking his lunch with the "vulgar throng" yesterday, and was asked why he was not secluded in the rooms set aside "for Senators exclusively," as the signs on the doors conspicuously announce. The Illinois Senator laid down a sandwich to say with a laugh:

"This is good enough for me; I'm not one of the nabobs, you know."

The Senator said he had heard nothing new, except a report that there was another candidate for President, but the boys could not find out who it was.

"Why, have you come out as a candidate, Senator?"

"No, I am not a candidate," replied the Senator emphatically.

"I see that several Illinois papers are talking about you for President."

"Yes, but I am not a candidate and do not expect to be. There are a good many names mentioned occasionally in connection with the Presidency, but I guess the most of them won't be candidates to hurt, as an old lawyer in Illinois once said of himself when he was running for the Legislature. He was out in the country electioneering and was trying to get the support of an influential old farmer, who listened to him patiently, but finally said: 'See here, my friend, we have nothing agin you personally, but we farmers think we have been sending lawyers to the Legislature long enough.' The old lawyer promptly replied: 'That's so; but I'm not a lawyer to hurt.' This didn't satisfy the farmers, though, and they let him stay at home. The people won't send a man to the White House just because he is a candidate and wants to be President, but because they think he has done or would do the most for their interests, and because they think he is, all things considered the best and safest man to put in that high office. By the time the convention comes on they will know whom they want, and he will be nominated; and that's why I say that the most of those who are talked about won't be candidates to hurt."

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The Decatur *Daily Republican* will tomorrow publish a strong editorial suggesting Gov. Oglesby for the Vice-Presidency on the Republican ticket. He is spoken of as the most widely-known Governor of the nation, principally because of his firmness in the Anarchist cases, and as a man of pure personal and official integrity; a man who would be a tower of strength to the ticket in all States, East, West, North, and South. The *Republican* is published where Gov. Oglesby has lived since he was a boy.

MR. MOFFATT'S SUCCESSOR.

A Winter Campaign in the Eleventh Michigan District.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Jan. 1.—[Special.]—That the month of January will be a warm one for the politicians, notwithstanding the frigidity of the Lake Superior weather, is a self-evident fact. Congressman Moffatt is dead and a successor must be elected. There are a dozen prominent men in the district who are perfectly willing to drop all their private business affairs for eighteen months and go to Washington for the benefit of the public. On the Republican side are Hubbell, Adams, Stephenson, Osburn, and Steere. Others have been mentioned, but these men are in the field seeking the nomination. The office will not be compelled to seek the man this time.

The Democrats are willing to nominate either Ed Regan of Hancock, John Power of Escanaba, Peter White of Marquette, or any other man who could make a good run and foot the expenses. In fact, there is no lack of Congressional timber, though some of it is not very well seasoned. That the Democratic timber is green, and has never been kiln-dried on the floor of the House at Washington, is entirely the fault of the Republican party, which has never allowed a Democrat to get to Congress from this district.

The Republican nominating convention will probably be held Jan. 20, and the Democratic convention will take place a few days later. Of the candidates for the Republican nomination Jay Hubbell of Houghton is undoubtedly the strongest. Mr. Hubbell represented the Eleventh District in Congress for many years, and looked after the interests of his constituents most effectually. He failed to get a renomination in 1882 because he had antagonized several of the leaders of his own party. The wounds he inflicted on his erstwhile party friends are still unhealed and will be brought up against him at the convention. While there are many who oppose Hubbell's nomination for personal reasons, there are few men in the district who do not think that he could more effectually watch over the interests of the Lake Superior district than any other candidate who is in the race.

Col. Charley Y. Osburn of Marquette has announced that he is a candidate. He possesses as many friends as any man in the district, and has real ability withal and a good war record, and the fact that he has hosts of friends in all parts of the district will make him Hubbell's most formidable competitor in the convention. Osburn has had his eye on a Congressional nomination for a long time and has the talent of laying successful plans.

John Q. Adams, who was one of the unsuccessful candidates in the triangular fight in 1884, will try it over again. Adams is an orator and has had experience in the State Legislature. He will be, next to Osburn, Hubbell's leading competitor.

It is expected that Sam Stephenson of Menominee County will be a candidate again, though he has as yet made no declaration of his intentions. He also was a party to the 1884 convention, and was badly worsted by the Adams, Hubbell, and Moffatt men, who combined to give the nomination to Moffatt. The other candidates think that Samuel would not be a very formidable candidate, but they are keeping an eye on him nevertheless. Stephenson is not much of a tactician, but has friends who are, and the Menominee delegation in a Congressional convention are always an unknown quantity, and their good will is highly prized.

Henry W. Seymour of Sault Ste. Marie would be a candidate if he were at home; but, unfortunately for himself and friends, he is in Europe, and could not get home until too late to enter the convention.

Judge Steere of Sault Ste. Marie is mentioned as a possible candidate, and will probably bring a solid delegation to the convention from Chippewa County, and perhaps from Mackinac County also.

Perry Hannah of Traverse City would like to get the nomination, but probably will not enter in a useless struggle for it. The Eleventh District comprises the whole of the Upper Peninsula and four counties in the Lower Peninsula. It was regarded as a great concession when the nomination was given to Moffatt, a Lower Peninsula man, and it is certain that the nomination will not go south of the Straits of Mackinaw this time.

Judge Grant and Tim Nester of Marquette and William F. Swift of this city, who have been mentioned as candidates, will not run. Neither will Thomas B. Dunstan of Hancock nor J. A. Crozier of Menominee. The fight really centres between Hubbell, Osburn, Adams, and Steere, with the chances in favor of Hubbell.

The Democrats will probably let John Power of Escanaba receive the empty honor of a third nomination to an office which he can have no reasonable hope of being elected to. Peter White of Marquette, Archibald B. Eldredge of Ishpeming (a son of C. N. Eldredge, who so long represented the Fond du Lac, Wis., district in Congress), and Ed Ryan of Hancock are possible Democratic candidates, but if Power will accept the nomination it will certainly go to him.

It is certain that a very full vote will be polled at the special election. The total vote in 1886 was nearly 25,000, and will be almost as large now. Threats are made that the Knights of Labor will bolt the Republican ticket, but they will not do it. They will vote individually and not as an organized political body. An attempt made in 1886 to swing the labor vote over to the Democratic party was a fiasco, and would fail again if tried.

Mr. Hubbell is now considering the advisability of taking the stump and speaking in the various leading cities and towns of the district. He is a good speaker and his hobby is a high protective tariff. This is a hobby which he shares with nearly all the other Republicans of the district. A few prominent Republicans, such as Mayor Nester of Marquette, oppose Hubbell on this ground, believing in a judicious reform of the present inequalities of the tariff, and knowing that Hubbell regards the present tariff as a masterpiece and would bitterly oppose any reduction or change whether coming from Republican or Democrat.

There will be a heavy vote from the new Gogebic mining district. This vote is an uncertain factor and will be given largely on personal grounds. The friends of Hubbell and Osburn are loudly claiming that the Gogebic miners are solid for their candidate, but it is not so. They are a fickle class and are united only on one point—that is to vote down prohibition and restrictive liquor laws. When prohibitory amendments are being voted on the Gogebic country can turn out a majority of any required size. They vote early and often on the Michigan side of the Montreal River, then cross that stream and help to swell the Wisconsin vote. The candidate who has a majority of voters in the Gogebic as his friends is in great luck.

O'BRIEN'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Boston's Mayor Improves an Opportunity of Denouncing His Political Opponents.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The inaugural address of Mayor O'Brien, delivered today, is an extraordinary public document, and is the subject of much comment for the violent attacks it contains on the Mayor's political opponents. He commences: "The pessimist is about, never satisfied, always complaining, and imagining all kinds of evils in the future. The partisan politician has had his usual talk about corruption and dishonesty in city departments. But I have no hesitation, after following the work of the city officials very closely for three years, in pronouncing the charges of corruption against them as base and contemptible calumnies, made by men who have no sense of honor, or decency, or manhood—pests on the body politic."

The Mayor explains at length his connection with the arrest of the Rev. W. F. Davis for preaching on the Common, and says: "I have been abused and misrepresented about this matter. The pulpit and the religious press have denounced me as an enemy to civil and religious liberty, and a newspaper with engravings representing me as such was distributed broadcast throughout the city for a week previous to the recent election; my home was even invaded by these reptiles, and day after day the doorbell was rung and packages of these papers were left to annoy my family. It was printed by a religious publishing house on Cornhill, but its free distribution was the work of unscrupulous and contemptible politicians."

The Mayor concludes: "The Republicans are in the majority in the upper board and the Democrats control the lower board. The Republican party will be held responsible for the action of the Aldermen, the Democratic party for the action of the Common Council, and, according to the spirit of the late canvass, I presume that the Mayor will be held responsible for the acts, sins, and omissions of both, besides his own shortcomings."

THE FEVER OF POLITICS.

Commissioner Mealey's Murder at New Orleans Charged to Party Feeling.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Patrick Mealey, the murdered Police Commissioner, was buried this evening. The occasion was very impressive. The procession was one of the largest ever seen in this city. All the civic, military, and other organizations took part. The labor bodies interested in cotton-handling turned out 5,000 strong. The cortége was about one hour in passing a given point. A touching feature was the participation by hundreds of orphan children. An evening paper calls for lynch law in the exercise of justice. It also prints affidavits showing that the pistol which was used by Louis Claire, Mealey's murderer, was sold him on orders from James D. Houston and M. J. Sheehan, to whom the weapon was charged. The two latter are political enemies of the dead man. Mr. Houston, who is the McEnery leader, in answer to the above replies that he had never paid a dollar or given a dollar to any man for the purchase of a revolver during this campaign, nor would he; that he and Patrick Mealey were warm personal friends, outside of politics; that they Friday night, at Moreau's restaurant, on Canal street, sat over an hour in friendly conversation. They left warm personal friends; that there is no man in the City of New Orleans who deplores more than he does the sad death of Mr. Mealey.

Mr. Sheehan, who is a ward boss, also declared the order on which Claire got the pistol a forgery. The public are drawing their own inferences about these charges and denials. Meantime a feeling of intensified bitterness exists tonight between the factions, and more mischief is looked for.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

Sherman to Make a Speech Attacking Both the Administration and Mr. Blaine.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Senator Sherman's tariff speech will come soon after the Senate gets together. It will be an open bid for the Republican nomination on a platform which he thinks will be more catching than Mr. Blaine's. The attack upon the President's message and upon the financial policy of the Administration begun by Senator Plumb before Congress adjourned for the holidays was intended simply to open the way for Mr. Sherman's big gun, which is said to be charged to the muzzle. Some say he will make a general assault upon the whole work of the Administration, even to the nomination of Secretary Lamar, and although it is executive business of that kind which the Senate discusses only in secret session, yet the fact that Mr. Sherman has been criticising it openly and in the newspapers makes it quite possible that he will not confine himself to what are regarded as Senatorial proprieties. It is hinted that while Mr. Sherman will pretend to lead an attack upon the Administration of Mr. Cleveland he will really be making an attack on his rival, Mr. Blaine. Some Republicans who found fault with the President's message on the ground that it dealt with only a single subject have also been disappointed that Mr. Blaine, when he was making his counter manifesto, did not cover any more ground. Mr. Sherman, it is understood, will take advantage of this knowledge and "spread himself."

Liquor Regulation in Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 2.—The new City Council, which comprises five Prohibitionists and ten anti-Prohibitionists, held its first meeting today. The license to sell liquor was reduced to $1,000; the limits of permissible sale were extended and the hour of closing liquor-shops was changed to 10 o'clock. Beer license may be granted in any part of the city, but the penalty for selling whisky under such license is made thirty days in chain-gang, without an alternative.

The Ohio Tally-Sheet Forgeries.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The Franklin County tally-sheet forgery cases were today set for trial Jan. 23 and 24 by agreement of the counsel. The defendants desired until early in March, but the court would not set that date.

THE FATEFUL CAR STOVE.

It Burns a Wreck in Minnesota and Several Passengers Are Scorched.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 2.—News has reached here that a passenger coach on the Sauk Centre & Northern Railroad was thrown down a fifteen-foot embankment near Sauk Centre this afternoon and the wreck took fire from the overturned stoves. Miss Amanda Thornquist was badly burned and a man named Morrison was injured in the back and head, while a number of others sustained lesser injuries.

Presentation to Matron Dodge.

Mrs. Kate S. Dodge, the Matron of the Desplaines Street Station, was presented last night with a diamond breastpin valued at $150, in recognition of her valuable services during the excitement following the haymarket riot and for the last five years. Capt. Lewis and Lieuts. Bold and Ross were the donors.

Both Feet Cut Off.

James McVeagh, a driver for the North Chicago Street-Car Company and living at No. 99 Lewis street, slipped while crossing the St. Paul tracks at Clybourn place, and was run over by an engine, both of his feet being cut off at the ankles. He was removed to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital.

Colgate's Sachet Powders.
Heliotrope, Jockey Club, and Cashmere Bouquet retain their delicate fragrance longer than any others.

MR. CARLISLE IN NO HURRY

HOW HE HAS DELAYED THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

The List of Committees to Be Reported to the House Tomorrow, as They Might Have Been Before the Holidays—The Confirmation of Mr. Lamar by No Means Certain—John Sherman's Proposed Thunder—General Washington Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Speaker Carlisle announces that he will be ready to name the House committees Wednesday. He ought to have named them three days after his election. If he had done so public business would have been well advanced before the holiday recess. All the early bills would have been printed and ready to be acted upon when Congress reassembled. Through his delay the work of the session will not begin until well on toward February. Under the rules no bills can be introduced except by unanimous consent until next Monday. They will not all be printed until two or three weeks from that time. The month of December has been entirely wasted through the fault of the Speaker, and a week or two of January will go the same way. Yet the people wonder why the long session of Congress reaches to August. The President has fretted and fumed over the delay in taking up his suggestions about the tariff, but it has had no effect on the dallying Speaker. He has taken his own time for the appointment of the committees, regardless of the public demand for a speedy relief from excessive taxation, in the hope that delay would make his assignments easier. In the meantime he has been making complaints from day to day about the difficulties of the task and his unflinching desire to frame the committees so that they will favor the policies proposed by the President. For two weeks or more the organs friendly to him have been harping on this single theme, and their only object has been to ward off criticism of his unnecessary, and, under the circumstances, wicked delay in naming the working committees of the House. Neither the dilly-dallying course of the Speaker nor the plaints of his organs have made the work any easier. They have been alike unsuccessful in making any one believe the Speaker has not proved recreant to his duties in failing to name the committees before the holiday recess. When he shall name them next Monday they will differ in few particulars from what was virtually decided upon a week after Congress opened. There is still another proof that the delay was unnecessary and wicked. The leading Chairmanships will be the same as telegraphed a week after the session opened. They are as follows: Mills of Texas, Ways and Means; Randall of Pennsylvania, Appropriations; Culberson of Texas, Judiciary; Wilkins of Ohio, Banking and Currency; Bland of Missouri, Commerce; Blanchard of Louisiana, Rivers and Harbors; Hatch of Missouri, Agriculture; Belmont of New York, Foreign Affairs; Townshend of Illinois, Military Affairs; Herbert of Alabama, Naval Affairs; Blount of Georgia, Post-Office; Holman of Indiana, Public Lands; Springer of Illinois, Territories; Dibble of South Carolina, Public Buildings and Grounds; Outhwaite of Ohio, Pacific Railroads; Peel of Arkansas, Indian Affairs; Candler of Georgia, Education; O'Neill of Missouri, Labor; Matson of Indiana, Invalid Pensions; Hemphill of South Carolina, District of Columbia.

ALLEGED FRAUD IN THE WAR CLAIMS.

Sensational Charge Against Officials of the House Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—It is probable that as soon as Congress reassembles a resolution will be offered in the House to order an investigation into a report which has been in circulation some days relative to alleged irregularities in the conduct of certain officials of the Committee on War Claims in the House, who, by virtue of their places on the annual pay-rolls, hold over until the recess and until their successors may be chosen. The Committee on War Claims last session, according to its docket, referred to the Court of Claims under the "Bowman act" about 1,000 cases, but it appears that several hundred additional claims, upon which the committee had not acted, were also referred, properly indorsed as having been forwarded by direction of the committee. The clerk of the committee is James I. Geddes, who was appointed when his father became Chairman of the committee at the opening of the Forty-eighth Congress. He has as his assistant Joel Myers, who comes from Oberlin, O., and was also appointed by Judge Geddes. Young Geddes is now out of the city, and is supposed to be at his home in Mansfield, O. His opinion about the matter cannot now be learned, and Assistant Clerk Myers, when asked about the rumors, said he had heard them, but he had no knowledge as to their truth or falsity. He says he was away when the cases authorized by the committee were sent, after the close of the last session, to the Court of Claims. It is said that certain attorneys interested in bills before the committee have been favored to the exclusion of others who should, by reason of the priority of their claims on the docket, have been given the preference. An investigation is demanded that it may be known who is responsible for this alleged falsification of the records of Congress.

MR. HITT'S TARIFF BILL.

He Proposes to Abolish the Sugar Tax and Cut Down the Duty on Lumber.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Congressman Hitt may introduce another Tariff bill this session. During the last Congress he introduced a bill repealing the tax on sugar. He wants the entire sugar tariff removed, and is not in favor of taking the tax off raw sugars alone, as has been suggested in some quarters. To remove the tax on raw sugars alone would in his judgment simply aid the refiners without materially helping the public. The sugar-refiners of Louisiana have long maintained a lobby in Washington to watch their interests, and there is one here now. The tax on raw sugar cannot be taken off any too quickly to suit the lobby if the refineries are left untouched. Mr. Hitt will provide for taking off the entire tax in any bill he presents. He will not put lumber on the free list, but will largely reduce the tariff on such importations. For this he gives new and cogent reasons. He points out the fact that the Government has for years been encouraging tree-planting in Dakota and at the same time has been maintaining a tariff on lumber that has resulted in cutting down the forests of Michigan and Wisconsin faster than those of Dakota could grow. What he wants to do is to introduce some sort of consistency in the policy of the Government toward the National forests. Mr. Hitt would cut down the tobacco tax, because there are some tobacco-growers in his district, and would take $4 or $5 off the tariff on pig-iron. Salt, he thinks, should be put on the free list.

AGAINST THE BLAIR CODDLING BILL.

Senator Reagan of Texas Preparing to Attack It in the Senate.

AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 29.—Senator John H. Reagan is evidently preparing for one of the greatest efforts of his life, as he is writing to Land-Commissioner Hall and others here asking for data to be used against the Blair Educational Coddling bill. He requests Commissioner Hall to furnish him with information as to how much land the State of Texas has given to common schools and to universities for school purposes. The Senator will produce figures that will be likely to puzzle and startle his New England colleagues, who must be prepared to meet the fact that at least one Southern State has abundantly endowed its school system with valuable lands aggregating an area equal to the State of Ohio. Some time ago State School Superintendent Cooper wrote to Mr. Reagan, suggesting that he use his endeavors to amend the Blair bill so that all the money apportioned to any State may be used to build schoolhouses. The Senator replied to this by saying that he thinks there is no possibility of inducing the friends of the bill to change it so as to make the whole sum applicable to the construction of schoolhouses, and concluded as follows:

> The whole framework of the bill shows that the particular feature of it is to get the Federal Government into the control of the common schools of the various States. I look upon the measure as one of the most mischievous and dangerous that have ever been before Congress. I expect to make an argument against it in the Senate after the holidays. I think it will pass the Senate by a very large majority. My hope is, however, that it may be defeated in the House of Representatives.

LAMAR HAS NO SURE THING.

Probability that He Will Have a Hard Race for Confirmation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—What will be done with Lamar? This is the question which the President, the Secretary's friends, and the Republican Senators are asking. The signs today are that he will have a closer call for the Supreme bench than has been looked for. The five Republican Senators who are slated to vote for him cannot now be counted. It is said on good authority this afternoon that a telegram has been received from Philetus Sawyer saying he is willing to have the confirmation considered by a Republican caucus. This does not bind him not to vote for Lamar, but it may dishearten the Democratic Senators who have relied on Senator Sawyer's persuasive powers to overcome the opposition and insure his confirmation by a big majority. Senator Stewart of Nevada is also said to be willing that a caucus should be held. Mitchell of Oregon has given no sign how he will vote, while Riddleberger's intentions remain a riddle. It is certain that the Republican Senators who before the holiday recess were leaning toward Lamar on the theory that they might go further and fare worse, have begun to understand the depth of the feeling in their constituencies and no longer talk in this strain. The Judiciary Committee will not meet till next Monday, and it may take two or three meetings to dispose of Lamar. Then a long and bitter discussion will be held in the Senate, and there is no telling when the end will be reached. If the Democrats could be absolutely sure of two Republican votes and all their own men their policy would be to do little talking, but to bring out their votes at the right time. The rumors of disaffection among Democratic Senators are becoming so tangible that they will probably have all they can do to keep the party vote in line, and a caucus may be necessary. Three or four Democratic Senators are specially mentioned as doubtful. A person familiar with the circumstances said today:

"There is one Democratic Senator who, if he chooses, can vote against Lamar, and, intensely Bourbon as his constituency is, his action will never be censured. No friend of Mr. Lamar will press him for reasons, though an enemy might; and if the President of the United States is well advised he will never be impertinent enough to ask why this member votes against a nomination which Mr. Cleveland is so anxious to have confirmed. The explanation might be awkward, but it would be sufficient."

What this Senator will do is purely guesswork. None of his friends assume to speak for him.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 2.—At the Republican Assembly caucus meeting tonight the following resolutions, offered by Assemblyman John I. Platt of Dutchess County, were passed:

Resolved, That the safety of our institutions and the proper administration of our laws require that the courts shall be protected with the most jealous care from any taint of complicity with crime in any form, and the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, the highest in the land, is the one place which should be forever sacred from the intrusion of disloyalty, dishonor, or fraud.

Resolved, That the nomination to a seat on that bench of L. Q. C. Lamar, who violated his oath of allegiance to go into rebellion against the Union; who has declared by his vote that the amendments to the Constitution, which were pledges of reconstruction and the embodiments of the results of the war, are not equally binding with the rest of the Constitution; who has denied that levying war against the Government was treason, and who owes his seat in the Senate and his political power and prominence solely to the suppression of Republican votes by violence and fraud, was an insult to the entire loyal population of this Union; and we demand of the Republican Senators from this State that they resent that insult by voting against his confirmation.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to Senators Evarts and Hiscock.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

Proposing to Increase the Pensions of Mexican War Veterans.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Senator Hearst of California has prepared a bill increasing the pensions of the surviving soldiers of the War of 1812 from $8 to $25 a month. The Senator recently called on Commissioner Black for statistics regarding the pensioners of that war. They show that while only 1,069 soldiers of that war are still alive there are 11,831 surviving widows, which seems to establish the fact that most of the soldiers of that war married young wives. The pension records show that 193 of the soldiers and 1,689 of their widows live in the State of New York; in Massachusetts the number is 68 soldiers and 858 widows; in New Hampshire 44 soldiers and 446 widows; in Pennsylvania 51 soldiers and 790 widows; in Ohio 81 soldiers and 945 widows; in Illinois 39 soldiers and 473 widows; in Indiana 39 soldiers and 465 widows; in Iowa and Nebraska 23 soldiers and 1,266 widows. The number for the entire Southern States aggregates 214 soldiers and 3,542 widows, while the Pacific Slope contains but 12 soldiers and 79 of their relicts. The rapid death rate among the veterans is shown by the fact that while more than $2,000,000 was paid to them in pensions in 1873 the disbursements for the last year amounted only to $105,000. At the present rate of mortality only a score or so will be alive five years hence.

CURIOSITIES TO BE PRESERVED.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science at its last meeting adopted unanimously a resolution recommending to Congress that steps be taken for the preservation of some of the remarkable archæological curiosities of the West, and it is probable that the subject will be laid before the proper committees of Congress during the present session. For the present nothing more is contemplated than the passage of an act reserving designated spots, perhaps not more than half a dozen, from appropriation and settlement under the land laws, thus in a way stamping them as Government property.

THE SUNDAY-CLOSING MOVEMENT.

It Has Struck the Barbers and Stationers at Thirty-ninth Street.

Hereafter the Oakland gentlemen will have to be shaved Saturday nights or wait until Monday, for no more will the tonsorial artists about Thirty-ninth street keep open their shops Sundays. Not only is this Sunday closing with the barbers at the locality named, but with all branches of business, except, perhaps, drug-stores. For several weeks several of the local business-men have been agitating the Sunday closing of shops and stores. The various proprietors, when they were assured that others would close their doors, were only too willing to sign the following agreement:

"Believing it not only possible but practicable for us to discontinue business Sundays, and being desirous that our employés, as well as ourselves, should enjoy that day and rest from labor, hereby agree to close our several places of business Sundays during the year 1888, and herewith subscribe our names to this compact. We trust the public will render such assistance as will make the reform a success and agreeable to all."

Every barber in the vicinity has signed the agreement, as well as the stationery and cigar dealers. The barbers have heretofore kept their places open until noon Sundays. The new state of affairs went into effect Sunday last.

He Speculated in Stocks.

CIRCLEVILLE, O., Jan. 2.—Jacob H. Delaplane, confidential bookkeeper for the Portage Straw Board Works, is missing since Friday and is supposed to be in Canada. Mr. Taplin of the firm says an examination of the books for December shows a deficit of $3,000. He does not think the total amount will reach $4,000. Delaplane belongs to one of the best families of the place. He has for years followed dealing in margins with varying success, and recent losses in that way are supposed to have led to this bad step.

Heavy Loss to a Colorado Town.

SALIDA, Colo., Jan. 2.—The most disastrous fire in the history of Salida occurred this afternoon. Twenty-one houses were destroyed in the business portion of the town, including Mulvanly's new hotel and the Chicago Opera-House. The loss is estimated at $200,000; insurance not known, but placed at only one-third the loss.

His Body Cut in Two.

LIMA, O., Jan. 2.—Last night as C. P. Collins, a fireman on an engine on the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad, was under his engine cleaning the firebox, the engineeer, not knowing he was there, started the engine and cut Collins' body in two. The deceased leaves a wife and four children in Huntington, Ind.

Try it and be convinced that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best remedy. 25 cents.

THEY SMASHED THE SLATE

REPUBLICANS UNITE WITH THE DEMOCRATS IN THE OHIO SENATE.

All but Three of the Caucus Nominees Defeated—Gov. Foraker Sends in a Brief Message—President Cleveland's Views on the Wool Tariff Attacked—New York Solons Getting to Work—The Caucus Instructs Evarts and Hiscock to Vote Against Lamar.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—For the first time in the history of Ohio politics the decree of a party caucus has been ignored in the organization of the Senate, and the slate that was put through by the celebrated "thirteen combine" has been smashed to flinders. As indicated last night, considerable dissatisfaction was expressed at the result of Saturday night's caucus by the Republican Senators constituting a majority of the body, but it was not thought the trouble would grow to the extent of overriding the caucus decree. This morning, however, a deal was made, and eight of the malcontents who were not successful with their "slate" united with the eleven Democratic Senators and put through almost a new list of officers. In order to do this they were compelled to give the Democrats one of the places, that of Recording Clerk, and we now have the heretofore unheard-of spectacle in Ohio of a Democrat officeholder in a Republican Senate. The seceders were: Senators Carlin, Cowgill, Coulter, Davis, Geyer, Glover, Stull and Townsend, who, with the solid Democratic strength, made a clean sweep wherever they desired. Theodore Davis of Washington, one of the bolters, was elected President pro tem., instead of the Hon. J. C. Richardson of Hamilton, the caucus nominee. Other changes were as follows: For Chief Clerk, the Hon. James F. Lowery of Hardin, instead of J. N. Hayes of Lawrence; for Journal Clerk, Walter Thomas of Delaware, for John S. Brown of Ross; for Enrolling Clerk, Miss Patti Kumler of Hamilton, for Mrs. J. C. Halliday of Jefferson; for Recording Clerk, Henry L. Korte of Muskingum (a Democrat), for Miss Mary Morrison of Ashland; for First Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, A. C. Grover of Mahoning, for Albert Henry of Trumbull. The caucus nominations for Sergeant-at-Arms, Second and Third Assistant, message and engrossing clerks, were undisturbed. The action of the seceders has created the greatest excitement in political circles, and threats of vengeance are heard in many quarters. The Senators who put through the slate declare they will vote with the Democrats tomorrow and elect a full roster of officers of that faith, but they will probably think better of it by morning. It is something new in Ohio—that State of political surprises—to have a caucus decree set aside.

In the House there was no such trouble, the Republican officers being elected by the party vote.

The annual message of Gov. Foraker was submitted to both Houses today. It is one of the shortest ever transmitted to the General Assembly of Ohio. It deals exclusively with State questions, with the exception of an arraignment of the President's message on the wool tariff matter, followed by an argument showing the importance of the wool industry to the farmers of Ohio. He said:

> It was then generally supposed that we had heard the last of free trade, at least for a time; but not so. The recent message of the President of the United States commits his Administration and the party he represents to the most unqualified and hostile opposition to the entire principle and policy of a protective tariff. He seeks to make it appear that the blow he would strike is almost only at the manufacturing and wool-growing interests of the country, but it is manifest to all men of intelligence, who are acquainted with our conditions, that if his propositions prevail the consequences will be disastrous to every industry and every section of our country, and to no class more surely than our farmers, who must rely chiefly on our home markets for the sale of their products, and our laboring people, who depend upon a continuance of that general prosperity that has obtained for the last quarter of a century for employment at remunerative wages. But it should be particularly noted by you that it is deliberately proposed to practically sacrifice altogether the wool-growing interest of the country by removing from it all protection whatever. Ohio ranks first of all the States of the Union in sheep husbandry. In 1883 we had 5,130,920 sheep, valued at $13,249,166. The reduction of the tariff on wool by the act of that year has already produced to the wool-growers of this State the disastrous consequences shown by the following table:
>
> | Year. | Number of sheep. | Value. |
> |---|---|---|
> | 1883 | 5,130,920 | $13,249,166 |
> | 1884 | 4,968,794 | 11,040,720 |
> | 1885 | 4,928,332 | 9,345,819 |
> | 1886 | 4,295,839 | 8,888,430 |
> | 1887 | 4,105,177 | 8,806,550 |
> | Total decline since 1883 | 1,025,743 | 4,442,616 |
>
> But it is not until it is remembered that not only has there been this decrease in the number of sheep and their value, but that there has also been a decline in the value of the wool produced of about 14 cents per pound, that the full extent of this calamity to our wool-growers is perceived and appreciated. Our annual clip is not only about 6,000,000 pounds less than it was in 1883, but the 25,000,000 pounds now produced bring to the owners of our flocks each year more than $3,000,000 less money than formerly. To put wool on the free list, as proposed, and thus put our wool-growers in competition with the free grass and cheap labor of foreign wool-growing countries, is to unjustly discriminate against an honorable, industrious, and patriotic class of people and to utterly destroy one of the most important industries of the country; an industry, in fact, without which no country can be independent. The effect would fall with particular severity upon this State, since it would not only destroy the wool industry but also injuriously affect every other. While, therefore, you have no power to legislate with respect to National affairs, yet it should be remembered that in your representative capacity you have an influence which you should not fail to use for the good of the people you represent by adopting resolutions of protest against such unwise, unjust, and unpatriotic propositions. You have also the right, and you should exercise it, of requesting our Representatives in Congress to oppose all such measures that may be offered. Other and better ways can be provided for disposing of the surplus revenue than by breaking down our home industry and exposing our labor to foreign competition. All, therefore, who think more of this country than they do of any other, and all who appreciate the great blessings we have enjoyed in consequence of the protective tariff policy which has been pursued for the last twenty-five years, should stand firmly together in its support, and not only should we continue to protect and develop every industry that is essential to our greatness and independence, but we should afford direct protection to our labor by carefully discriminating against every kind of Socialistic, criminal, or disreputable character who may seek to immigrate to our shores. Next after our obligations to God, it is our highest duty to take care of America.

Considerable attention is paid to the financial situation, and a recommendation is made that but one-half of the State debt maturing next July be paid and that the other half be refunded. He says the State is doing well enough when it pays all current expenses and discharges the bonded debt at the rate of $300,000 per annum. By this means there will be provided a sinking fund from the present year's receipts, which can be applied to its liabilities next year, thus leaving but about $400,000 to be raised for that fund to meet all its liabilities for 1889. Two-tenths of one mill would be a sufficient rate for that purpose. By pursuing this plan it would save the necessity of either borrowing or increasing the rate of taxation. On the canals question the Governor takes strong ground in favor of their preservation. As to revision of the tax laws, about which so much was said by the Democratic press during the last campaign, the Governor thinks that no change should be made just now, as the decennial appraisement of real estate is now near at hand. He is still of the opinion, however, as expressed in his now celebrated special message, that gross inequalities exist in the valuation of property for taxation, and that personal property to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars in value escape taxation altogether. In regard to liquor legislation the Governor thinks the Dow law has fulfilled the mission for which it was created—viz.: the better protection of society from the evils of intemperance and to compel the traffic in furtherance of this purpose to share the burdens of government. He thinks the law might be strengthened in some particulars as time and experience indicate defects. He calls attention to the coming centennial celebrations at Columbus, Cincinnati, and Marietta, and asks the General Assembly to aid the projects in all proper ways.

NEW YORK'S SMOOTH SAILING.

The Only Contest in the Caucus Was Over the Speakership of the House.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The Republican legislative caucus, as had been anticipated, resulted in the nomination of Henry R. Low for President pro tempore of the Senate, and Fremont Cole for Speaker of the Assembly. The only contest was over the Speakership, Cole receiving 51 votes to 19 for Gen. James W. Husted. The assembly caucus passed vigorous resolutions calling upon Senators Evarts and Hiscock to vote against the confirmation of Mr. Lamar as Justice of the Supreme Court, the only opposing vote being that of Assemblyman Ernst H. Crosby of New York, who took the ground that the resolution was impolitic if the Republican party proposed to contest any Southern State during the coming Presidential election. The Legislature meets at noon tomorrow, when Gov. Hill's message will be read.

TOLD BY THE PRISONER.

Billings Relates His Version of the Kingsley Shooting.

WAVERLY, Ia., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—E. W. Risdon, the first witness called this morning in the Billings murder trial, said Billings came to his office early in December and there had a conversation with him in regard to Kingsley, to the effect that Billings had prepared an information against Kingsley for the seduction of one of the finest young ladies in Waverly, a lady of education, refinement, and respectability, and of a wealthy family. Billings told him the young lady had intended going on a visit to an aunt in Nebraska; but, finding herself in the condition she was in, wrote her aunt of the facts and gave it as her reason for not going. Her aunt had written her to come, that her misfortune need make no difference, that she could come there where she was unknown, and there her child might be born, and that she would be a mother to the child and raise it for her; that Billings had mortgages made out covering Kingsley's property, both real and personal, and notes for $2,200, covering a period of sixteen years, payable to M. E. Billings, and, as he then said, for the support of the child; that he should compel Kingsley to pay him $600 cash for present expenses. Mr. Risdon said he told Billings that Kingsley would not sign such papers. Billings said: "He will, or I will blow his d—d brains out." Risdon was cross-examined by Billings, but in no way was his testimony different from the direct.

Charles Brown was called, and said that about two weeks before Mr. Kingsley was killed Billings met him and asked him if he would swear that Emma Shane was a virtuous girl, and said that there was $50 in the thing if he would so testify; that if he did not beat the man he was fixing up this scheme on he would "beat him by blowing his d—d brains out." The witness was cross-examined by Billings, but in no particular were his statements different from the direct testimony.

Dr. Burbank was called, and testified that he had lived in Waverly thirty-three years. He saw Billings in the jail the evening of Dec. 21, when Billings told him that Kingsley had seduced his wife, and that he was in Kingsley's office for the purpose of having Kingsley make provisions for the support of Mrs. Billings' unborn child. When cross-examined by Billings, the witness said Billings told him "he was going away to starve, that life had no charms for him any longer." Billings' manner in making these statements in the jail at the time, the witness said, was somewhat excited. Billings said that it was a fearful and lamentable condition of affairs; that he wanted to protect the honor of his wife and keep all this trouble from the outside world, and that was why he went alone and at the time he did to Mr. Kingsley's office; that he loved his wife dearly and always had.

Mr. Billings was then placed on the stand. He would not take the oath ordinarily administered, but "affirmed." His statement occupied over an hour in its recital, and was in no essential point different from his first statement to the public made the morning after the shooting. In fact, it followed his former statement as closely as possible, unless called off on other points, and then did not materially change his first statement, or his statement before the Coroner's jury. On the cross-examination Billings said he did not intend to use the papers taken to Kingsley's office, unless it might be the decoy letters to show Mr. Kingsley that he was in possession of all the facts in the case; that he knew Mr. Kingsley was guilty of all that he was about to charge him with. Mr. Kingsley had already ordered him out of the office eight or ten times; had opened the door, and said: "Go out, you d—d old s—r; I don't want to have anything to do with you. Go out." Billings said: "When you know what I am here for you won't want me to go out." Here Billings says he made a statement to Kingsley of what occurred, covering all the time from Aug. 1 to Sept. 21, and covering all the period of time that the alleged intimacy is said to have occurred. It was substantially the same as his former statements, and coincided closely with his wife's confession of times and places at which the alleged intimacies are said to have occurred. After listening to all Billings had to say, and after Billings had said to Kingsley, "My wife has told me all," Kingsley said, "What do you intend to do about it? Will you prosecute me?" Billings said he replied that he could not do so without exposing his wife, and that he would not do that. He loved her too well for that. Mr. Kingsley had been greatly agitated, Billings said, during all this time. He trembled violently, and appeared to be absolutely dejected. His voice trembled, and it seemed to Billings as though Kingsley would fall to the floor. Kingsley trembled so violently that the lamp on the desk against which he was leaning rattled perceptibly. He said: "I see you know all. I am the one that ought to die." Mr. Billings went on that he had not shown any papers, or documents, not even the decoy letters to Mr. Kingsley. At this time Billings says he arose to go and reached for his overcoat, lying on a chair. He said he remembered that he thought he would go away and commit suicide. Kingsley was standing about twelve feet away from him. He heard Kingsley open a drawer in his desk, and almost immediately heard the click of a revolver. He turned and saw Kingsley trying to shoot him, with both hands on the revolver. He noticed that Kingsley was extremely nervous, and could hardly cock the revolver, he trembled so from head to foot. Billings says he sprang to the door, opened it, and passed into the hall. He had his right hand on the door-knob. Kingsley had hold of the door trying to pull it open, and did succeed in getting his body partly outside the door. He held the revolver within a foot of Billings, and he snapped it, but Billings could not remember whether it was discharged or not. Billings says he cried out in a loud voice, "Don't shoot! Don't shoot!" then sprang down-stairs three steps at a time. When half or two-thirds of the way down, he heard another shot, and felt the bullet strike him in the back. That knocked the breath out of his body, so that on reaching the sidewalk he could not at first cry out for help. He did cry out in a few seconds: "Help, help. I am shot. Kingsley shot me." Parties came to his assistance, when he then heard another shot up-stairs, apparently in the room, and heard the fall of a heavy body. Billings thought he may have had a bundle of papers in his hand when he reached the sidewalk, but had not shown any of them to Mr. Kingsley while in his office.

O. C. Miller, attorney from Waterloo, has been retained by Billings, and arrived on the noon train and assisted Billings in his examination in the afternoon. Billings' examination will be resumed at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Carved with a Razor.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—John Dixon of this city attempted last night to exterminate several of his family with a razor. He began operations by carving up his aged grandmother in a horrible manner. He next turned to his old aunt and inflicted a number of ugly wounds upon her. The fiend then disappeared and has not been seen since.

Honor to an Illinois Man.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 2.—The trustees of the Hartford Theological Seminary have chosen the Rev. Prof. A. C. Zenos of Lake Forest University, near Chicago, to fill the Professorship of the New Testament Exegesis, formerly held by Dr. M. B. Riddle, now of Allegheny City, Pa. It is understood that he has accepted the appointment.

Business Firms Burned Out.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—By an obstinate fire in White street tonight Simon & Streblitz, importers; Posner Bros., commission; Mahler & Meyer, commission; the Coxton Bookbinding Company; Toppam & Co., auctioneers; A. S. Higgins & Co., carpet manufacturers; and others were damaged to the extent of $100,000.

Answered with His Life.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 2.—In Pickens County today negroes hanged a half-witted young white man, a farm laborer, named Walthop, for criminally assaulting a 13-year-old colored girl. The latter had died from the effects of the injuries sustained.

Bridge Wrecked by Ice.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 2.—This evening the heavy ice in the Allegheny River almost completely wrecked one span of the new bridge crossing the river at Herr's Island, in the city limits. The structure was iron, and cost $25,000.

DEATH IN THE BREAKERS.

TWO MEN DROWNED IN COMING OFF FROM A DISTRESSED VESSEL.

Fatal Accident to a New York Merchant—Mrs. Langtry's Illness Compels Her to Abandon Her Engagements—Quarantine Regulations Insufficient—The Rev. Mr. Miles Still Missing—Frau Rabe Makes a Successful Debut.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—During the fearful storm which raged along the Jersey coast yesterday the steamship Tonawanda, a "coaster" engaged in the Southern trade, was laboring heavily to the southward and eastward of Brigantine Beach. Her distress attracted the attention of the life-saving station at Brigantine Beach, and after a gallant struggle with the waves, which washed over and over her, burying the vessel in masses of seething water, the battered steamship was apparently disabled at a point about sixteen miles southwest of Brigantine Beach. After desperate efforts a boat was launched from the Tonawanda, and the mate and two seamen started for the shore in the frail craft, the first officer being the bearer of a telegram. But a terrible sea whirled the boat around and capsized her when near the land, and, in spite of the efforts of the life-savers, the mate and one of the seamen were drowned. By a miracle the third man was saved and is now at the station. The telegram was lost and the vessel needs assistance. The steamship Tonawanda was built in Philadelphia in 1864, is of 845 tons burden, and belongs to the South Brooklyn Saw-Mill Company.

GENERAL NEW YORK NEWS.

A Business-Man Killed by a Fall from His Horse in Central Park.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—This afternoon four gentlemen, of whom one was August Lauterbach, the well-known tobacco merchant, were riding on the winding bridle-path in Central Park which debouches into the west drive opposit Sixty-first street. They were on their way homeward from a lively spin of three hours, during which they had dined at Fleetwood Park. Mr. Lauterbach, who was an expert horseman, was near his stable at No. 964 Seventh avenue, and had just signified his intention of letting his horse out for a final spurt. He was dashing ahead when one of his friends called out to him to not go so fast. An instant later horse and rider were lost to the sight of the party, who beheld nothing but the shower of mud and leaves cast up by the racer's heels. The animal had taken fright. In a twinkling the maddened brute had reached the drive and was darting out through the Merchants' gate and down into the circle at Fifty-ninth street and Eighth avenue. Two horsemen dashed after the runaway and one had just reached the horse and was about to grasp Mr. Lauterbach's bridle when the latter's horse tripped and fell. Mr. Lauterbach struck on his head and sustained a fracture of the skull. He died in less than five minutes. Mr. Lauterbach was a bachelor, and lived with his widowed mother at No. 69 East Sixty-sixth street. He was a brother of Edward Lauterbach, the well-known lawyer of the firm of Johnson, Hoadly & Lauterbach, and was the junior partner of the firm of Barnett & Lauterbach, No. 162 Water street.

GERMAN DRAMATIC ARTISTS.

Frau Hedwig Niemann-Rabe, the charming German actress, made her American debut at the Star Theatre this evening and had an instant success. For her first appearance she chose the part of the peasant girl Lorle in Mme. Birch-Pfeiffer's well-worn play, "Dorf und Stadt." The audience, chiefly, of course, of German-speaking citizens, was of good but not large size. Hedwig Rabe's playing has an irresistible charm. When she first appears one is apt to think that she is no longer in the full bloom of youth. But a few moments suffice to dispel this illusion. She is the Lorle of the play. She has a wonderful mobility of feature, but this mobility is achieved by the expression of inner feelings and not by artificiality. In short, all through the comedy Mme. Rabe enchained and enchanted her audience, who long before the evening was over forgave her for making her first appearance in it. Conried & Hermann, her managers, have not only introduced a great artiste to American audiences, but a capital company. The support given her was worthy of a court theatre.

DISAPPOINTMENT AND DEATH.

William A. Miles, President of the Ale and Porter Brewers' National Association, called Sunday afternoon at No. 62 West Fifty-ninth street, the house of Matthew Leavy of the brewing firm of Leavy & Britton, and took Mr. Leavy out for a drive in his cab. A boycott on Leavy & Britton had been declared off by arrangement with the Home Club faction in District Assembly 49. The terms were arranged on Friday by Henry Clausen, the brewer, representing Mr. Leavy, Thomas B. Maguire for the Ale and Porter Brewers' Union, and P. Sharp, the hop dealer, as third man. Mr. Leavy had good reason to feel that the settlement would be in his favor, and it was a surprise to him when Mr. Miles acquainted him with the fact that this committee had decided that he must take the men back who went out on strike in September. Mr. Leavy had been for a long time a sufferer from heart-disease. It is said that he came near swooning in the carriage. At any rate, he asked to be driven home again, and said he was feeling very ill. He died in less than two hours after reaching his home. He was 44 years old.

KNOCKED DOWN AND ROBBED.

Robert Hamilton, who for twenty-three years has been the trusted keeper of the cottage of Banker A. J. Drexel at West End, Long Branch, was found with two ugly gashes in his head and lying in a pool of blood near an outbuilding by William Bennett yesterday morning. He had been waylaid on the railway track, struck down with a deadly blow, and robbed the night before. His murderers, thought to be two drunken, tough negroes, had dragged his body to a place of concealment and escaped with their booty. Hamilton was held in high regard by his employer. The supposition is that he was followed from a negro den where he had gone for a drink, and struck from behind with an iron bar, and on turning instinctively was dealt a second murderous blow on the forehead. After rifling his pockets the slayers, ignorantly calculating upon shifting suspicion, carried the body to the Bennett premises.

MR. MILES STILL MISSING.

The family and friends of the missing pastor of the Church of the Reformation, the Rev. Dr. Edward F. Miles, are making strenuous efforts to discover his whereabouts. All the hospitals have been searched and the police records scrutinized, but no tidings have been learned of the missing man. It is now believed that he must have got out of this city and is probably wandering about in some unknown place. It is thought that hard work and overstudy have caused dementia. The police have sent out this order: "Look for the Rev. Edward F. Miles, aged 56, six feet high, slim, fair complexion, sandy hair, bald on the top of his head, blue eyes, sandy mustache, figure of the crucifix tattooed on each arm. He was dressed in a black sack coat, cassock vest, dark-plaid trousers, derby hat, gray flannel underwear, and laced shoes."

THE COUNTRY NOT SAFE FROM CONTAGION.

Mayor Hewitt sent a letter to the Governor today, in which he states that neither this city nor the State nor any other portion of the Union is free from the dangers of the spread of contagious diseases under the present quarantine regulations at this port. The opinion of the Mayor is based on the report of the Board of Health of this city. He recommends that the Governor submit the matter to the Legislature for action in improving the arrangements at quarantine.

MRS. LANGTRY ABANDONS HER TOUR.

Mrs. Langtry is at her home in West Twenty-third street ill, and she has kept her bed for the last two days. Her physician says that overwork has induced nervous prostration, which, together with the debilitating effect of malarial poisoning, makes it necessary that she should fully recover her natural state of robust health before resuming her tour. She was hardly able to finish last week in Newark.

NEW YEAR'S CELEBRATION.

Today was observed as the regular New Year's holiday. Business houses and the exchanges were closed, and the down-town section of the city was practically deserted. The custom of New Year's calling was not nearly so generally observed, either in this city or Brooklyn, as in former years. In both cities the municipal officers who were elected in November assumed their new duties.

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

WAR TALK STILL UPPERMOST AT FOREIGN CAPITALS.

Evidence that Russia Is Pacifically Inclined—More Jubilee Festivities in Rome—A Rich Englishman Rushes About Ramsgate Shooting at People—A Disgusted Musician—Continued Coercive Measures in Ireland.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—The *North German Gazette*, referring to the pessimist reports arising from the fact that Gen. von Schweinitz, the German Ambassador to Russia, has not yet visited the Czar at Gatschina, says that no special circumstances rendered it necessary that the Czar should give audience to Gen. von Schweinitz at Gatschina, nor should any bad inference be drawn from the further fact that Emperor William sent no autograph letter to the Czar.

Count Peter Scouvaloff has returned to St. Petersburg. Although without a special mission to Berlin, his presence here tended to relax the tension.

The *North German Gazette*, in the course of a political review of the year just closed, says the publication of the forged documents recently sent to the Czar is without doubt the most important event of recent history, and affords eloquent proof of the loyal intentions of the Czar in paving the way for a modification of the existing situation.

Emperor William, in his remarks at his New-Year's reception yesterday, avoided open political allusions, but in conversation with his military chiefs he referred to the improvement in the general political situation.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 2.—The visit of Lord Randolph Churchill to Russia occasions a general press advocacy of an entente with England. *Novoe Vremya* argues that British statesmen must admit that England, during the last thirty years, has lost more through hostility to Russia than she has gained by friendship with other Powers.

VIENNA, Jan. 2.—The *Fremdenblatt* denies on authentic information that the movement of Russian troops and war material to the frontier continues. The latest news shows that the recent reports concerning the Russian movements referred mainly to displacements effected within the frontier provinces.

The action of the Government in calling out the Austrian reserve forces in Moravia has no connection with the political situation, the intention being to call out the reserves of all the army corps in rotation for a seven-days' drill in the use of repeating rifles.

BUCHAREST, Jan. 2.—A decree has been published fixing the number of recruits for the coming year at 44,500. This is a notable increase and is regarded as a proof that Roumania is preparing for coming events. The arsenal and State railway factories are working night and day and their hands have been doubled. Premier Bratiano states that Roumania, if obliged to enter the field, can do so with 300,000 men. Ex-Minister Logalniccano is preparing to question the Government as to whether Roumania has entered into an alliance with any Power.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Russian Government is about to adopt a new law to prevent private railway companies nullifying the effect of prohibitive duties against Germany and Austria by largely reducing freight rates.

A dispatch from Odessa says that Russian Government contractors have purchased 948,000 bushels of flour, 132,000 bushels of barley, and 108,000 bushels of oats at the cost of 700,000 rubles, for the southern army in districts near the Austrian frontier.

The *Times* correspondent at St. Petersburg says the new Finance Minister's budget estimates a surplus of several million pounds. This is partly due to the decrease in the military estimates. The Minister's reports to the Czar emphasize the necessity of peace as a means of developing the country's resources. The budget was compiled with the intention of making a good impression abroad.

AFTER THE JUBILEE.

Rome Continuing to Be the Scene of Interesting Incidents.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1888, by the Press Pub. Co., N. Y. World.]

ROME, Jan. 2.—The Shah of Persia has sent the Pope a telegram in which he presents his congratulations and expresses admiration of the Pontiff. The King and Queen of Roumania and the Federal Council of Switzerland have also sent congratulations. The Peter's pence collected on the occasion of the jubilee mass is nearly £80,000.

When the international deputation of jubilee ambassadors was received by the Pope the members, 300 in all, so pressed around that he was almost suffocated. The noble guards had to be called in to check the enthusiasm of the visitors. The Hungarian deputation was worthy of note, owing to the speech of Cardinal Haynald. In his answer the Pope dwelt especially on the religious and philosophical course which ought to be followed in the schools. The pilgrims wore a roset of the Papal colors, white and yellow, and the Hungarian colors, white, red, and green. These latter, being identical with the Italian, seemed like badges of conciliation.

Yesterday afternoon the Pope received the members of his family and presented each with some object from the jubilee gifts. Tomorrow he will receive a committee of Italian pilgrims and bless the banners of different associations. It is thought that on this occasion his Holiness will deliver a political address.

The Czar sent a telegram of congratulation to the Pope Dec. 31 from Gatschina.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1888, by the Press Pub. Co., N. Y. World.]

PARIS, Jan. 2.—The Conservative and Clerical journals are filled with correspondence from Rome and other parts of Europe about the Pope's jubilee. The mitre he wore was manufactured by Froment Meurice, brother of Victor Hugo's close friend and executor, M. Paul Meurice of Le Rappel. It was presented to Leo XIII. by the son of that gold and silver smith.

The telegraphic summary of Cardinal Manning's discourse is extensively published here.

The Duke of Norfolk's visit to Rome has not changed the standpoint of the *Univers* in judging Irish affairs. This journal, in speaking of the intended tour of Lord Ripa and Mr. John Morley in Ireland, says both are friends and lieutenants of Gladstone and favorable to the home-rule cause of the Irish. The people are, therefore, sure to receive them with enthusiasm.

ROME, Jan. 2.—At the conclusion of the jubilee services yesterday the Pope retired to his private apartments and rested for two hours. His Holiness was not feeling ill, however, from the effects of his exertions at the mass in St. Peter's in the morning, and today is in his usual state of health. Yesterday he received 2,500 congratulatory telegrams. His Holiness has informed all the special foreign envoys that he will grant them an audience for their leave-taking whenever they desire. He intends to send autograph letters to all the sovereigns who have written to him. It is stated in Vatican circles that the letter to Queen Victoria will be of special importance.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 2.—The Czar has sent a friendly letter to the Pope, in which he expresses a hope for better relations between the Greek and Catholic Churches in Russia.

FOR INCITING TENANTS.

Arrest of Another Irish Plan of Campaign Leader.

DUBLIN, Jan. 2.—Mr. Cullimore, the plan of campaign leader on the Kingston estates, has been arrested on the charge of inciting tenants to illegal acts. The tenants on the Kingston estates held a meeting at Mitchellstown today, Mr. Condon presiding, and adopted resolutions declaring that the Land Commission's reductions of judicial rents were inadequate, that they would continue the plan of campaign until all evicted tenants were reinstated, and that they would appeal for greater reductions.

Mr. Wilfrid Blunt and Lady Blunt and Messrs. Evelyn and MacDermott, members of Parliament, were welcomed at Portumna today by 2,000 persons. Great excitement was caused by the simultaneous arrival of Mr. Sheehy in his prison garb. The police escorting Mr. Sheehy were considerably bustled by the people shaking hands with the prisoner.

Lord Rosebery while in Dublin will be the guest of Archbishop Walsh.

A meeting of the Gaelic Athletic Association will be be held at Archbishop Croke's residence at Thurles Wednesday, when an attempt will be made to arrange the feud between the priests and the Fenians.

A special and protracted meeting of the Privy Council was held today. Mr. Balfour, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, commander of the forces in Ireland, were present. It is stated that the council decided to suppress the league in Dublin and thus cripple the Central Executive.

ROME, Jan. 2.—The Italian papers say that Mr. Gladstone will treat with the Vatican for its support in the efforts being made to obtain autonomy for Ireland, Mgr. Persico having commenced the negotiations.

FLORENCE, Jan. 2.—Senator Pucciani, the President of the leading political society, presented an address to Mr. Gladstone today.

HIS MANIA FOR MURDER.

A Man Shooting Promiscuously at People in the Streets of Ramsgate.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1888, by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Late Sunday night a man of independent means named Richardson was quietly walking the streets of Ramsgate, a watering place near Dover, when he suddenly accosted a young woman with "You're the girl," and fired two shots from a revolver at her. Both shots missed her. Then he met a member of the Salvation Army, and fired two shots at him. The man had a narrow escape, as the bullets whizzed close to his head. A considerable crowd pursued Richardson, who, finding himself hard pressed, turned and fired one shot, which struck a lad named Pillow. The boy fell, and was conveyed to an infirmary. A police constable joined in the chase, but Richardson went into his house. He was next seen at an upper window with a double-barreled gun, both barrels of which he discharged at the crowd. One shot struck a young man named Moody in the head, while another struck a potman named Fox. Both were removed to an infirmary. Finally ten policemen broke into the house and after a severe struggle Richardson was removed to the police station. The police found two guns, two large pistols and a revolver, and a quantity of ammunition in his house. He was cool, reticent, and not at all excited, but he could give no explanation of his conduct, nor could his family.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

An Italian Musician's Shabby Treatment in America.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1888, by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, Jan. 2.—Among the passengers on the Bourgogne, which arrived at Havre Sunday night, were Sig. Rodolfo Ferrari, chef d'orchestra. Ferrari told a correspondent that when Ethlka Gerster was engaged by Abbey to give a series of concerts in the United States and Canada she recommended Sig. Ferrari as the leader of the orchestra for the tour. A contract was drawn up engaging Ferrari, according to his statement, as chef d'orchestra for six months. As he could only speak Italian, a clause was, he says, put into the contract signed by Messrs. Abbey and Maurice Grau providing that the leader should be supplied with an interpreter to explain his directions to the musicians. Sig. Ferrari accompanied Gerster to New York. She told him she understood Abbey had engaged another leader. At the first rehearsal Ferrari found no interpreter had been supplied, as provided by the contract, but after some difficulty they managed to get through the overture of "Don Giovanni" with an orchestra composed entirely of Germans. When the next piece was being played the contre basses refused to obey the leader's directions. Then Mr. Abbey sent a man to tell Ferrari that he did not even know the elements of music and Herr Neiddorff would take his place. Incompetency was the cause given, though Ferrari had letters of strong recommendation from Boito and had just been offered the position of chef d'orchestra for the production of Verdi's "Otello" in Alexandria. Despite his incompetency Ferrari managed to delight the passengers on the Bourgogne with his music

More Doubt About the Crown Prince.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—A private letter from San Remo says that doctors are beginning to waver in their opinions regarding the case of the German Crown Prince.

Prince Bismarck has written a letter to Prince William, son of the Crown Prince, denying the reports that either he or Count Herbert Bismarck had any connection with the rumors regarding the Berlin mission meeting at Count Waldersee's house.

Prof. Thiersch of the Leipsic University has published the opinion that, according to recent accounts from San Remo, the Crown Prince's malady cannot be of a cancerous nature.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—*La Liberte*, in an unusually courteous and kindly disposed article, congratulates the Crown Prince upon his improving symptoms. The paper expresses the hope that this will prove to the Crown Prince an auspicious harbinger of the New Year.

SAN REMO, Jan. 2.—The Crown Prince of Germany shared in the amusements of his family circle yesterday. Private theatricals were given, in which Prince Henry and Princess Victoria, his children, took part. The Crown Prince received the congratulations of the civil and military authorities of San Remo. He was also the recipient of an immense number of telegrams and addresses.

Opening of Portugal's Cortes.

LISBON, Jan. 2.—The King, in his speech opening the Cortes today, referred to the agreement with China regulating political and commercial relations; to the prospect of a settlement with Zanzibar; to the progress and prosperity of the Congo territory; and to the rapid development of the Delagoa Bay Colony from its connection by railway with the interior. He said that the financial position of the Kingdom was sound. He announced bills for the imposition of a tax on alcohol, for the creation of a tobacco regie, and for the formation of a Government financial agency at Rio Janeiro to insure proper management of Portuguese funds in Brazil.

Emperor William to the Officers of the Guards.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—The *National Zietung* states that Emperor William, during his reception yesterday of the officers of the Guards, said: "I would point out that this year your chief attention will be claimed by the maneuvres which the Guards and the Third Army Corps have been ordered to execute." The Emperor afterwards bestowed the order of the Black Eagle upon the Court Chamberlain, Count Stolberg Werneigerode.

Burning of an Antwerp Theatre.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Alhambra Theatre at Antwerp was destroyed by fire at midnight last night. The theatre was a vast structure.

Jay Gould at Palermo.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1888, by James Gordon Bennett.]

PALERMO, Jan. 2.—Mr. Gould's yacht Atalanta arrived here today.

Lord Randolph Leaves for Moscow.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 2.—Lord Randolph Churchill has started for Moscow.

News Notes by Cable.

The death is announced of Joseph Palizzi, the French artist.

Lord Hartington, Lord Rosebery, and Sir Henry James are guests of the Prince of Wales at Sandringham Palace.

The municipal authorities of Limerick have conferred the freedom of the city upon Mr. Sullivan, ex-Lord Mayor of Dublin.

Prices on the Berlin boerse yesterday were firm in sympathy with Vienna and Frankfort quotations. Foreigners at the close were a fraction higher. Money was easier.

The British ironclad Hercules touched a reef off Ferrol, Spain, yesterday and knocked a hole in her side. All efforts to stop the leak failed, and the ship with difficulty reached the harbor of Ferrol, where she is gradually sinking.

Herr Trefort, Hungarian Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, has sent a letter to the Catholic Primate of Hungary advising that radical reforms be made in priests' seminaries and that the smaller seminaries be abolished.

The Berlin *Reichsanzeiger* corrects the "Almanach de Gotha" for conferring upon Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria the title of "Royal Highness." The *Reichsanzeiger* asserts that Ferdinand is not Prince of Bulgaria until so recognized by the Powers, and if recognized as such he can only have the title of "Serene Highness."

Nothing Without Its Sting.

And that, too, in the shape of the heartburn (most abominable of acidities!) after eating, if indigestion, in its chronic form, has you in its clutches. Neither, if it has, can you long expect immunity from biliousness and constipation, its pleasing colleagues, the hideous trio vying each with each to render your life more miserable. Get Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at once—insist upon the genuine in glass—and use it with rational persistence.

Blackall's best coffee, 3 lbs. for $1.

EVENING SOCIAL EVENTS.

AN UNUSUALLY LARGE NUMBER OF BRILLIANT GATHERINGS.

Although the Day Was Quiet, the Evening Was One of Unwonted Festivity—Society People Stored Their Strength for the Latter Part of New-Year's Day—The Exclusive and the Unconventional Alike Indulge in Gayety.

The Onaway Toboggan Club was opened last night. The Onaway Toboggan Club has been described at length in the columns of THE TRIBUNE. Its slide is probably as fine a one as there is in the country, and its membership comprises over 400 of the most prominent society people in the city. It was organized only a short time ago, but so all-powerful were the names on its first temporary committees that the membership swelled at once way beyond the limit originally set. Then the work on the slide was begun and pushed to completion with the utmost rapidity. It was finished Saturday and was then tested and found all right. A few members of the slide committee jeopardized their lives by making the trial trip, that it might be demonstrated as safe. Then it was declared complete and open to the members of the club. That was yesterday afternoon. Straightway the members—at least a good many of them—donned their rainbow suits and turned out to try it. They were a bit shy at first—that is, the ladies, and a few of the men were—but about five minutes spent on the bridge over the slide watching the others shoot down conquered the most timid, and soon all were at it. The first to go down were H. B. Stone and Miss Stone on one chute and Mr. Finnegan, the Superintendent, and Perry H. Smith Jr. on the other.

In the evening there were about fifty present, but the chutes were not in very good condition; the snow had clogged them, and, although the toboggans went down the incline in good style, they did not go to the end of the level. The lights were lit all down the chute, and it was quite an inspiriting sight to stand on the bridge and watch the toboggans shoot down.

About a third of those present were in full dress tobogganing costume, brilliant with variegated hues, and all the active members of the club will doubtless be similarly attired before the end of the week.

The entrance to the slide is through Voluntine Turner's barn, which has been fitted up for a club house. As it is only a temporary shelter it is not elaborately fitted up, but it is warm and comfortable, and that is the main thing.

The attendance was small last evening owing to the fact that no notice of the opening had been sent out, but before the end of the week the two chutes will doubtless be taxed to their fullest capacity.

Among those present were:

Edward S. Adams,
Hulbard Dunlevy,
Miss Isham,
J. M. W. Jones,
Miss Helen Newell,
*W. Prettyman,
Miss Rumsey,
*Perry H. Smith Jr.,
George H. Sheahan,
Bertram M. Winston.
George D. Crie,
Dr. George S. Isham,
Miss Katherine Jones,
*Walter Neefe,
John E. Newell,
James E. Juan,
Miss E. V. Rumsey,
*H. B. Stone,
Wirt D. Walker,

Those marked (*) were accompanied by ladies.

SECRET SOCIETY FESTIVITIES.

It has long been the custom of Court Oriental, Independent Order of Foresters, to give a reception and ball New-Year's night, and in accordance with that custom they gave a ball last night in Corinthian Hall, Revere House, which for pleasure and the numbers in attendance excelled all former efforts. Dancing began at an early hour with a grand march led by Joseph P. Oschger and Miss Wurst of Lockport, and continued until the entire program of twenty-four numbers was finished—until the gray of the coming dawn could be seen in the east. At 12:30 an intermission was given and supper was served in the Revere House dining-room. Among those in attendance were noticed:

*Harry Conedy,
*J. B. Heffernon,
*James O'Conner,
*Mark A. Moor,
*Charles Schmehl,
William J. Harvey,
D. E. Conroyd,
J. C. McDonald,
Miss Ada Boothman,
Miss Lillie Hansen,
Miss Kittie Walsh,
Miss Mervin, Kenosha, Wis.,
Charles King,
*George M. Warren,
*William Breiner,
*J. C. Hendricks,
*E. L. Robinson,
Fred Miller,
J. P. Oschger,
Charles Nortman,
*Sylvester E. Jones,
Miss Ollie Kenyon,
Miss Anna Hayden,
Miss Wurst, Lockport,
Charles Seymour,
Amos Bain,
William Mills.

Those marked * were accompanied by ladies.

There were several hundred people in Klare's Hall last night to witness the public installation of the newly-elected officers of Peabody Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. The installation ceremony began at 8:30 under the guidance of Past Grand Master L. L. Troy, assisted by E. M. Dixon and E. P. Haven. The ceremony was short but very impressive, and greatly interested the spectators. The newly elected officers are: Peter Moffat, P. M. W.; William Williams, M. W.; George W. Jackson, Foreman; P. G. Perry, Overseer; Peter Johnson, Recorder; Henry Rennbaum, Financier; James Channon, Receiver; H. Hodgson, Guide. After the ceremony was finished the large hall was cleared and dancing began, with a grand march led by George Brough and wife, and continued until nearly morning, only stopping long enough at midnight for the gay dancers to retire to the dining-room and partake of a bounteous supper. The ball was under the management of William Papinthian, Theodore Leiser Jr., and Peter Moffat, and at one time there were about two hundred couples on the floor. It was in every respect one of the most successful balls given in that hall this winter, and netted the lodge quite a nice sum of money.

THE AUSTRIAN BALL.

There was a large New-Year's ball at the residence of Solomon Austrian, Michigan avenue and Twenty-seventh street. The entire lower portion of the mansion was reserved for the dancers. The floral decorations were handsome. Miss Bertha and Mr. Alfred Austrian assisted in receiving. Liesegang's orchestra furnished the music. The toilets were elaborate, among the most notable being Miss Bertha Austrian, white tulle and lace, with diamond and pearl ornaments; Miss Blum, white crêpe de chine, with diamond ornaments; Miss Tillie Einstein, white lace and passementerie, with pearl and diamond ornaments; Miss Annie Einstein, white mull and lace, with diamond ornaments; Mrs. Louis Levy, wine-colored satin, with beaten-gold passementerie, diamond ornaments. Miss Blanch Snydacker, white satin, with diamond ornaments.

About 11 o'clock the banqueting hall was thrown open. Among those preset were:

Miss Florence Blum,
Miss Lydia G. Foreman,
Miss Sadie Frank,
Miss Annie Einstein,
Miss Jessie Kohn,
Miss Belle Austrian,
Sam Foreman,
Benjamin R. Singer,
Alfred Austrian,
Louis A. Kahn,
Alfred Snydacker,
Charles Frankenthal,
Victor Glaser,
Oscar Foreman,
Joseph Horner,
Moses Bloom,
Harry D. Kahn,
Ed Meyer,
Joseph Schaninger,
David Meyer,
I. A. Kohn.
Miss Tillie Austrian,
Miss Stella Frank,
Miss Blanche Snydacker
Miss Florence Foreman,
Miss F. Schwabacker,
Miss Tillie Einstein,
Leo W. Mayer,
Jacob H. Bauland,
Martin B. Cahn,
Joseph Sulzbacher,
Mr. Louis Levy,
Maurice Horner,
Max Grabfield,
Horace Gimbel,
Ben Rosenberg,
J. Harry Selz,
Joe Snydacker,
Ben Rosenberg,
Samuel Foreman,
Frank Levy,

RECEPTIONS AND PARTIES.

Mrs. George H. Rozet gave a reception yesterday from 5 till 8 o'clock in honor of her niece, Miss Mary Rozet Smith. Miss Smith, by the way, is a débutante; (and a very beautiful one) whom Mrs. Rozet has had the pleasure of introducing to Chicago society.

The reception, although given only to young people and young married people, was a very large one, and the handsome parlors of Mr. Rozet's residence on La Salle avenue were thronged by all the prominent young society people in the city during the hours of the reception. Refreshments were served in an adjoining room.

Mrs. Rozet was assisted in receiving by the Misses Rozet, Miss Bower, Fannie Locke, Miss Douglas, and Miss Georgie Wadsworth.

Among those present were:

Miss Arrick,
Miss Allport
*H. W. Cooke,
The Misses Cooke,
Miss Bryan,
*Le Grand Burton,
Miss Bickford,
*Hugh T. Birch,
The Misses Buell,
*Herman Butler,
*J. P. Beach,
The Misses Carpenter,
*J. W. Cotton,
Miss Cramer,
*Will Hubbard
Miss Jones,
Miss Johnston,
Miss Isham,
Miss Kimball,
*George Keen,
Miss Kellogg,
Miss Keep,
*Bryan Lathrop,
Miss Lee,
*Robert T. Lincoln,
Miss Maud Martin,
Miss Magruder,
Miss Helen Newell.
*Walter Cobb,
*I. I. Cobb,
*J. W. Cramer,
*J. M. Clark,
Mrs. Valentine Dickey,
Mrs. Fred Eames,
Miss Fairbank,
The Misses Fay,
*Edward Grey,
Miss Gresham,
Miss Hattie Hammond,
Miss Mattie Hill,
Miss Porter,
Miles Nixon,
*Charles Schwartz,
Miss Scammon,
Miss Towner,
The Misses Terry,
*W. B. Prettyman,
*Potter Palmer,
Miss Weir Porter,
*Charles Walsh,
*James R. Walker,
Louis Webster.

Those marked (*) were accompanied by ladies.

Mrs. E. W. Blatchford gave a supper last evening to young people, at which she entertained quite a number.

The dancing class gave its second ball of the season at Kinsley's last evening. Of course it was aristocratic—"swell," to use a plebeian term—such prominent society people as Mr. and Mrs. N. K. Fairbank, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Carson, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Odell, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Eames, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Willits, Mr. and Mrs. Wirt Dexter, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Clark, and Mr. and Mrs. George M. Pullman being among its regular attendants.

Mrs. Dexter, Mrs. Clark, and Mrs. Pullman are the ladies who have it immediately in charge, but, owing to illness, Mrs. Pullman was not present last evening.

The "Cotillon" gave the second of its series of five parties at Bournique's, on Twenty-third street, last evening, the assemblage being the "crême de la crême" of South Side society. The hall was tastefully decorated. The "Cotillon" is now in the fourth year of its existence, and has firmly established itself as the only rival of the South Side Dancing Class. It is managed by young ladies, the Executive Committee being Miss Kent, Miss Cowles, and Miss Sprague. The patronesses are Mrs. O. R. Keith, Mrs. Marshall Field, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Goodman, Mrs. Balcom, Mrs. William Armour, and Mrs. Edson Keith. Dancing commenced early and was kept up until 10:45, when supper was served in the lower hall. The affair concluded about 2 o'clock. Among those present were:

*A. S. Sprague,
*Heaton Owsley,
*Edson Keith,
Miss Kent,
Miss Kelly,
The Misses Grannis,
The Misses Arrick,
J. S. Kirk,
Guy Owsley.
*Henry Crawford,
*Carter Harrison Jr.,
Mrs. Balcom,
Miss Sprague,
Miss Chumasero,
The Misses Doane,
The Misses Campbell,
John J. Knickerbocker,
Dr. Bishop.

Those marked * were accompanied by ladies.

Quite a number of neighbors and friends of Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Hately were pleasantly entertained last evening at the elegant house of the latter, No. 4020 Ellis avenue, the occasion being a dancing party and reception. The parlors and hallway were handsomely decorated with potted and cut flowers, and in the dining-room was set a table with refreshments, which were served during the evening. The orchestra sat in the front hall, the parlors being used as the ball-room. About thirty couples were present.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Kimball celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding at their home on Seventy-fifth street, Grand Crossing, last evening. Mrs. Kimball is a sister of Mr. Lieut. F. B. Davis of Forty-third street. The guests began to arrive at about 8 o'clock and an hour later some sixty were present. Those present were treated to several choice musical selections and an elegant repast. Mr. and Mrs. Kimball were the recipients of a large number of presents. They were married Jan. 2, 1863. Among those present, accompanied with their wives, were the following:

Lieut. F. B. Davis,
J. W. Tinsley,
W. F. Dunn,
C. Curtis,
A. C. Mason,
C. S. Ford,
V. B. Curtis,
C. E. Merrill.

EVENTS OF TOMORROW EVENING.

Two prominent social events will take place tomorrow night at Oakland—the opening of the new Oakland Club-House and the complimentary reception by Company C, Oakland Rifles. Both of these events will occur in the same building, but in different portions. The Oakland Club's portion of the Lakeside Rink Building is the entire upstairs. This has been remodeled and divided into various necessary rooms. For a week decorators and carpet-layers have been busy putting on the last touches, and now all is in readiness. The following prominent men compose the Reception Committee: The Hon. Lyman Trumbull, E. B. Sherman, Senator C. H. Crawford, William A. [illegible], William H. Colvin, A. F. Murray, Congressman Dunham, William H. Rand, J. G. McWilliams, J. C. Hately, C. W. Needham, and [illegible] C. Kinney. It is expected that this will be one of the chief society events of the season at Thirty-ninth street.

The Oakland Rifles occupy the northern portion of the skating rink, which has been handsomely fitted up into the company's rooms, ladies' and gentlemen's reception-rooms, and parlor. The room in which the party is to be held has been decorated with evergreen wreathing and festooning and red, white, and blue bunting. The committees having charge of the reception are as follows: Executive, Capt. J. A. Bruce, Corp. T. W. Browning, and [illegible] C. Bennett. Reception, Corp. W. C. Gibhard, Privates Brown and Metcalfe, and the Misses Lottie Smith, Mamie Hubbard, and Adelaide L. Northrup. Floor, Lieut. C. A. Nelson, Lieut. E. H. Switzer, and Sergt. F. A. [illegible]. The affair promises to be a pleasant one, as neither time nor expense has been spared to make the first reception a grand success.

Mr. L. M. Smith, the well-known real estate man, will be married tomorrow at Armada, Mich., to Miss Mame Pettibone, daughter of Mr. Edward Pettibone. Mr. and Mrs. Smith will reside at No. 398 Drexel boulevard upon their return from the East, Jan. 18.

THE WEATHER.

Indications for the Northwest for the Next Twenty-four Hours.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3—[illegible] a. m.—For Illinois and Indiana, rain or snow, warmer, light to fresh southwesterly winds.

For Lower Michigan, rain, followed by fair weather, warmer, light to fresh variable winds.

For Upper Michigan and Wisconsin, warmer, fair weather, light to fresh variable winds.

For Iowa, fair weather, followed by rain, light to fresh southerly winds, warmer.

For Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado, warmer, fair weather, followed by rain, light to fresh southerly winds.

For Dakota, slightly warmer, fair weather, followed by slightly colder and local snows, light to fresh variable winds.

For Missouri, colder, followed by warmer, fair weather, light to fresh northerly winds becoming southerly.

The following were the general observations throughout the country yesterday, taken at the same moment of time at all the stations mentioned, being 9 p. m. Chicago time:

Place of observation.	Barometer	Thermometer	Direction of wind	State of weather	Rainfall for 24 hours
New York	30	24	W	Fair	
Washington, D. C.	30	30	S. W.	Clear	
New Orleans, La.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Cincinnati, O.	30	32	S. E.	Clear	
Buffalo, N. Y.	30	16	W	Clear	.01
Oswego, N. Y.	30	18	W	Snow	
Rochester, N. Y.	30	16	W	Cloudy	
Erie, Pa.	30	20	N. W.	Cloudy	
Cleveland, O.	30	24	N. W.	Cloudy	
Sandusky, O.	30	24	Calm	Cloudy	
Toledo, O.	30	20	N. E.	Snow	
Detroit, Mich.	30	14	W	Snow	
Alpena, Mich.	30	16	W	Cloudy	.04
Escanaba, Mich.	30	4	N. W.	Clear	
Grand Haven, Mich.	30	10	S. E.	Snow	.14
Mackinaw City, Mich.	30	16	N. W.	Cloudy	
Marquette, Mich.	30	14	W	Cloudy	
Port Huron, Mich.	30	10	S. W.	Fair	
Chicago	30	20	E	Snow	.12
Green Bay, Wis.	30	2	S. W.	Clear	
Milwaukee, Wis.	30	6	W	Snow	[illegible]
Duluth, Minn.	30	4	S. W.	Clear	
St. Paul, Minn.	30	−8	Calm	Fair	
La Crosse, Wis.	30	−6	N. W.	Clear	
Davenport, Ia.	30	6	N. W.	Snow	.06
Des Moines, Ia.	30	8	S. W.	Clear	
Keokuk, Ia.	30	10	N. W.	Clear	
Cairo, Ill.	30	44	W	Clear	
Springfield, Ill.	30	26	N. W.	Clear	
St. Louis, Mo.	30	36	N. W.	Clear	
Springfield, Mo.	30	34	W	Clear	
Leavenworth, Kas.	30	24	Calm	Clear	
Omaha, Neb.	30	12	Calm	Clear	
Huron, Dak.	30	−8	E	Clear	
Yankton, Dak.	30	10	Calm	Clear	
Moorhead, Minn.	30	−18	Calm	Clear	
St. Vincent, Minn.	30	−26	Calm	Clear	
Bismarck, Dak.	30	−12	N. E.	Clear	
Fort Buford, Dak.	30	−20	N. W.	Clear	
Helena, Mont.	30	20	Calm	Cloudy	
Deadwood, Dak.					
Montrose	30	24	Calm	Cloudy	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30	20	S.	Cloudy	
Denver, Colo.	30	28	N. E.	Clear	
Dodge City, Kas.	30	22	E	Clear	
El Paso, Tex.	30	42	W	Clear	
Salt Lake City, Utah	30	44	S.	Cloudy	
Medicine Hat	30	6	Calm	Clear	
Minnedosa	30	−14	S. W.	Cloudy	

Outlook Locally.

The moon was shining at 11 o'clock and the signal-service man was happy. "The three inches of snow that have fallen," said Lieut. Garden, "are the rest of a storm entirely local. Since 5 o'clock a storm has developed in Montana, and the probability is that on or about Thursday we will have a genuine storm. In the meantime there will be no decided change in temperature."

Ocean Steamship Movements.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Arrived, the steamers Ethiopia from Glasgow, Baltic from Liverpool, and Moravia from Hamburg.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 2.—Arrived, the steamer British King, from Philadelphia for Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 2—Arrived, the steamer Indiana, from Liverpool.

Blackall's best coffee, 3 lbs. for $1.

NEW-YEAR OBSERVANCES.

A DAY THAT IS PASSED AT HOME BY MOST CHICAGO PEOPLE.

The Ladies of the Y. M. C. A. Receive at Farwell Hall and Many of the Veteran Organizations Greet Old Comrades—Stores Closed, Streets Silent, and Public Places, Saloons and Theatres Excepted, Generally Deserted—A Frenchman's Comment—No Calling.

1888 came in with a ray of sunshine. It was a transitory ray. It glanced into the city and was gone. It remained just long enough to announce the year, like the little fairies in pantomime announce the queen; and forthwith it retired and left Chicago in gloom.

Viewed from the streets the coming of the New Year was not an occasion of overwhelming mirth. In the morning the shops did little business; in the afternoon they were closed. No revels woke the slumbers of the Board of Trade. No crowds enlivened the corridors of the hotels.

"A dull day," said the policemen on their beat.

"Dull," echoed the men on the bridges.

"Dull," echoed the switchmen at the railroad crossing.

And down in the depths of his shaggy overcoat, like the growl of a polar bear, the grip-car driver muttered "Dull."

From the parlor windows of the Palmer House a Frenchman looked out on the chilly street.

"Ma foi," said he, "is this your New-Year's Day; is this your 'day of the year,' as we call it in France! Think how we observe it in Paris. The streets are lined with toy-booths. The children clap their hands at the wonders there displayed. All the fancy of the toymaker, all his originality, are kept for this occasion. Observe Prince Bismarck as a jack-in-the-box. Mark President Carnot in the garb of Punchinello. See MM. Ferry and Freycinet in the weather-house—one out today, the other out tomorrow. And the boulevards impassable for the crowd. And the Champs Elysées blocked with carriages. Bon Dieu, sir, there is a New Year which is welcomed with royal honors."

"Every city," said a New-Yorker, "has the New-Year's Day which it deserves. In New York our fashionable streets are alive with little swallow-tailed, white-cravatted dudes, trotting from house to house, leaving cards in ribbon-tied baskets, and longing for the return of the good old days when they were admitted to the drawing-rooms and got gloriously drunk on eleemosynary punch. Happily, even their card-leaving is being gradually suppressed, and as this is leap-year there is a hope that the ladies will exercise their prerogative and abolish it altogether."

"We have no toy-booths, it is true," said the native of Chicago. "We have no little dudes and we have outlived the custom of visiting. We keep New-Year's Day within doors, and if you would see how merrily we keep it, peep in through the roof with me."

The barrooms, of course, were full. An aroma of eggnog hung around them. Bowls of champagne flip lay on the counter for gratuitous distribution.

"We give it," said a barkeeper, "to all who accept it. To anybody, I mean, who looks like a gentleman. We use ten cases of champagne in this establishment alone. And it's imported champagne, mind you. No California wine for us."

The theatres were packed to the doors. There was a vast assemblage at the Columbia, awe-stricken at the rescue of the maiden whose adventures are illuminated by the "Harbor Lights." "The Great Pink Pearl," at Hooley's, was held to be flawless by a great gathering of connoisseurs in jewelry. All the people whom the Chicago Opera-House could contain journeyed with "The Begum" along the banks of the Ganges and viewed the palaces of Ind through the spectacles of Mr. De Wolf Hopper. An immense audience thrilled responsive to the drum-beats of "Held by the Enemy" at the Grand Opera-House; and the limits of McVicker's did not suffice to hold the persons who sought to be startled by Mephistopheles and moved to pity by the sorrows of Marguerite.

There were many who went to parties and there were many who staid at home. The children played; the young folks flirted; the middle-aged thought of the bygone year and made plans for reform for that which has come; and grandpapa dozed by the fire. There were arms that clasped fair waists; lips that sought lips.

"Will you love me as fondly this year as last?"

"More fondly than ever."

The fire has burnt low. The children have gone to bed. Grandpapa is nodding his old head in dreams. And the lovers seal their New Year's resolution with a kiss.

The ladies of the Young Men's Christian Association held their usual reception yesterday from 11 a. m. to 6 o'clock p. m. The ladies who attended to the wants of the numerous callers were as follows: Mrs. E. W. Blatchford, Mrs. J. V. Farwell Jr., Mrs. Osborne Sampson, Mrs. L. Everingham, Mrs. E. W. Bliss, Mrs. Matlack, Mrs. H. E. Sargent, Mrs. J. A. Dunne, Mrs. Dr. Angear, Mrs. L. C. Latimer, Mrs. G. B. Townsend, Mrs. Daniel Sloan, Mrs. Fred Cleveland, and Misses T. F. Hall, Jessie B. McClure, Florence E. Rutherford, Jennie Copelin, Mary G. Peabody, and Nellie Bliss. The attendance during the day was much smaller than usual, partly because the callers were expressly limited to members, and partly because many of the members were compelled to be at their places of business, yesterday being only a matter of grace holiday. The rooms were well filled, however, all the afternoon, and all who came were cordially received. The management of the association has undertaken to furnish the offices, parlors, and library of the association during the winter, and all surplus funds received for yesterday's entertainment beyond what were necessary were devoted to this purpose. About $300 was realized, and it is expected amply enough will be obtained with this start for the desired purpose.

One of the jolliest receptions given anywhere yesterday was that of the Veteran Union League, whose comfortable headquarters are located at No. 185 South Clark street. It began at 10 o'clock in the morning and continued without intermission and with increasing enjoyment until the clock announced the beginning of the first hour of Jan. 3. The club was first organized as a purely veteran organization, but a year or two ago it was decided to allow those who had no war record, but were good Republicans, to become associate members. The step proved to be a wise one and has resulted in strengthening the club, both financially and numerically. Yesterday an excellent collation was spread from 12 to 6 o'clock, and there were good cigars and very strong lemonade of different colors which were at the disposal of all the members and guests. There was no set program, but there was a good deal of music. Prof. Coulston presided with success and a young Mr. Phillips gave some enjoyable numbers on the flute. In the evening the musical element of the club headed by Charlie Potter, W. B. Keeler, G. A. Farnham, Dr. C. F. Mattison, and C. J. Hamlin, brought back old times in singing war songs. The attendance was very large, probably 1,500 during the day, and the reception was one of the most successful the club has ever had. Among those present were: Judge Hawes, ex-Gov. Hamilton, John J. Healy, Dave Clark, Leo Mayer, E. J. Burkert, W. H. Cullerton, M. V. Zimmerman, W. L. Southworth, E. F. Brooks, C. A. Dibble, James Leddy, W. H. Coulston, W. R. Page, C. E. Erby, H. H. Gage, James P. Root, F. A. Battey, Gen. A. L. Chetlain, F. M. Blair, Otto Dehling, Col. Frank Davis, A. C. Mason, Col. Nate A. Reed Jr., L. B. Copeland, S. F. Crews, W. D. Rawlins, W. H. Harper, W. F. Calhoun, W. N. Brainerd, R. B. Bacon, H. S. Dietrich, J. C. McCord, W. F. White, Col. A. C. Elfithorpe, J. L. Hartigan, William Hill, Isaac Jackson, Charles Catlin, A. B. Capran, Charles H. Potter, Gen. R. W. Smith, S. A. Chappell, J. Blackburn Jones, E. B. Sherman, E. J. Whitehead, and John M. Francis of Troy, ex-Minister to Austria.

Still more jolly at least, if hearty laughter and story-telling are indications, was the open camp-fire of Thomas Post No. 5, at No. 167 Washington street. Here no liquid refreshments were served, but the boys did not seem to miss them, and they made up for the loss by an abundance of speechmaking. Col. Calkins of the *Evening Journal* was first called to the platform, and made some happy hits. Smoke-Inspector Thompson of the Health Department followed, and then the crowd spied Judge Hawes, who had just climbed the four long flights of stairs. He escaped easily by invoking all sorts of good wishes on the comrades. Comrades George Forrester and Poindexter, introduced as two "reconstructed Rebels," showed themselves true blue, and then short addresses, recitations, etc., were made by numerous members of the post. The attendance was immense, as all the posts in the country seemed to be callers, and the hall was at times jammed. A few of those present were: J. H. Rea, J. S. Phelps, A. B. Capron, G. F. White, G. D. Bryant, C. C. Hilton, J. L. Wray, J. S. Cook, C. Werden Dean, Dr. W. W. Elliott, R. H. Baker, James Roche, ex-Gov. J. M. Hamilton, W. H. Harper, O. W. Wallis, D. B. Freeman, H. H. Thomas, W. H. Bean, E. J. Whitehead, J. B. Heckman, M. M. Potter, H. C. Cooke.

It is a time-honored custom for the commander of U. S. Grant Post, No. 28, G. A. R., to hold open house New-Year's Day to receive his comrades. In accordance with this custom Col. James A. Sexton yesterday opened his door at No. 516 La Salle avenue as often as an old soldier presented himself. Nearly 200 of them did so during the day, and there was martial music almost all the time. "Marching Through Georgia" and "We'll Hang Jeff Davis to a Sour Apple Tree" appeared to be favorit songs, but later, when a few of the colored members of John Brown Post, No. 50, came in, the comrades grew pathetic and sang "Way Down Upon the Suwanee River" very earnestly. Among those who left their cards were: Gen. Robert W. Smith, Col. William Keller, William Brainard, E. D. Clark, A. F. Walcott, James Gaffney, J. S. Philips, George R. Atherton, C. F. Sheldon, Charles A. Reins, S. August Chappell, T. M. Beatty, W. H. Carter, E. J. Burkert, C. B. Wright, T. W. Mack, E. G. Locke, A. J. Mikscu, O. C. Towne, James H. Rea, Alvah Camp, H. S. Dietrich, R. S. Wilcox, J. F. Tenney, John R. Creston, J. B. Stanger, M. V. Zimmerman, E. D. Clark, William Brainard, and E. J. Whitehead.

The Women's Relief Corps No. 23, an auxiliary to Mulligan Post, G. A. R., gave a reception to the old veterans and their friends at No. 213 West Madison street yesterday afternoon from 2 to 7 o'clock. Mrs. Sands, the President of the corps, assisted by Mrs. Webber, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Murphy, and a number of other ladies, received. A luncheon consisting of coffee, cake, and fruit was served, and the old soldiers had the pleasure of listening to the singing of a number of old war songs. Several hundred people visited the rooms during the afternoon, most of whom were members of the different Grand Army posts of the city.

Mayor Roche did not give a public reception, as has been the custom of Mayors in the past. He has been laboring hard for some time, and he desired to spend his New-Year's Day with his family, and in doing so take a much-needed rest. During the day, however, a large number of intimate friends, including several of the city officials, called at his house and paid their respects to the head of the Municipal Government. The Mayor remained at home all day.

THE VANDALIA'S CONTROL.

Legal Action Regarded as Giving the Road to Terre Haute.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The question of the control of the Vandalia Railway came up in the Federal Court today, Judge Woods presiding. The answer of W. R. Keen in the suit of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & & Dayton Company was filed. The document is very lengthy, and details the negotiations between McKeen and Ives, denying the vital assertions made by the complaining company. It is denied that the defendant (McKeen) knew what, if any, limitations there were upon the authority of Ives in making the purchase of stock for the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, or whose funds were used, or who his principals were. A copy of the "only contract made between Ives, trustee, or otherwise, and this defendant," is included in the answer. This witnesses that McKeen agreed to transfer to Ives 11,160 shares of Terre Haute & Indianapolis and 4,446 shares of Terre Haute & Logansport stock, the consideration being $250,000 cash, $639,500 on the delivery of the certificates, and a note for $669,150 at 6 per cent, due Jan. 1, 1888. Certificates for 8,560 shares of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis stock and 4,446 Terre Haute & Logansport were to be assigned to McKeen as collateral. It is alleged that this contract was made in the presence not only of Ives, but of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton counsel, the General Manager and Vice-President, and others. Attorney Ramsey of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton wrote a clause of the contract. This, presumably, is an important point in the controversy, as it will be remembered that the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton avers that Ives exceeded his authority as trustee, especially in purchasing the Terre Haute & Logansport stock. The answer, at great length recites the inner history of the transaction, averring that no part of the proceeds of the sale of 8,840 shares of stock were paid to defendant; that Ives never agreed to pay defendant 75 per cent of the amount of the sale of such stock; that a draft for $552,500 was never paid by Ives & Co., but was simply credited to the account of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Road on the books of the bank, and the proceeds thereof were never paid to the company, either by the complainant or any one else. It is averred that during the time that the Terre Haute & Indianapolis and the Terre Haute & Logansport were under the control and management of Ives and Waite, the surplus of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis was largely diminished, its assets wasted and applied to other than corporation purposes to the amount of more than $1,000,000, and its debts increased without benefit to the corporation to the amount of $500,000, and at the time defendant last became President of the road the value of the stock was much less than it was when the contract was made for the sale of the stock, so that the stock now held by the defendant as collateral is, at most, barely adequate to pay the debt for which it is so pledged. All manner of unlawful combination is denied.

President Dexter sought to obtain an injunction restraining the annual election of the Vandalia, and the court issued an order postponing the election pending argument from 10 o'clock until 2, but later revoked the order, and the election will proceed. It will be held at Terre Haute.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—President Dexter and General Counsel Maxwell of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Company were here today, uncomfortable observers of the election of the old McKeen Board of Directors of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Company. Neither of these gentlemen held a share of stock, but they were permitted to be present at the meeting, where Mr. Henry S. Ives was also a conspicuous figure. After Judge Woods of the Federal Court at Indianapolis telegraphed that he had dissolved the injunction against the meeting, granted in the morning, the stockholders' meeting was continued and the directors were elected, Messrs. Dexter and Maxwell protesting against the declaration of the result. About 18,000 shares of stock were voted and cast solidly for the McKeen board, which is the same as existed before Mr. Ives came out into the West to buy the road, with the exception that Mr. Ives was made one of the directors in place of Mr. Frank Crawford, Paymaster of the company. It was thought that as Mr. Ives is an interested party in the holding of the pledged stock, against the sale of which there is a temporary restraining order, he should be made a director. The pledged stock was voted by President McKeen, on a proxy from Ives, who individually holds a few shares making him eligible for a directorship. The directors elected Mr. McKeen President, John J. Williams, general counsel of the road, Vice-President, in place of C. C. Waite; John W. Cruft, Treasurer; and George E. Farrington Secretary.

The stockholders of the Terre Haute & Logansport Road then met, and elected the old board, which elected Mr. McKeen President. It is considered here that the day's work is a complete knock-out for the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton people, and the restoration of the Vandalia system to the Terre Haute interest is looked upon by the public as an occasion for jubilation.

The Fire Record.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 2.—The steamer William Porter was burned this morning at the mouth of the Salt River, twenty-eight miles below here. The vessel and cargo were valued at $25,000. They are a total loss. One deck hand, name unknown, was drowned. The steamer was owned in Nashville, and was insured for $8,000.

TYRONE Pa., Jan. 2.—At an early hour this morning the residence of John Koghinoor, at Juniata Mines, Centre County, was destroyed by fire with all its contents. Two of his children were badly burned, one of whom it is thought will die. There was no insurance, and $175 in cash was consumed in the flames.

WATERBURY, Conn., Jan. 2.—The plant of the Seymour Manufacturing Company, at Seymour, eleven miles from here, comprising seven buildings, machinery, and stock, was burned tonight. The loss is heavy.

The Minnesota Thrasher Company.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 2.—The motion of H. G. Stone for an injunction against the Minnesota Thrasher Company came on for a hearing in the United States Court today before Judge Nelson, and at the close of the hearing the motion for injunction was denied. The applicant was defeated largely by his own letters and circulars written at various times to the stockholders, which were produced and read in court. Out of 126 banks and financial institutions the applicant directly represented but five. Nearly all the others are accepting the present plan of reorganization and acting in harmony with the directors of the thrasher company. The formal transfer of this great property will now be made and possession taken at once.

FROM JEST TO EARNEST.

An Affray Between Pennsylvania Boys Results Fatally.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 2.—During a fight between rival factions of boys in the Twelfth Ward, Allegheny City, this afternoon, Joseph Johnston, aged 10 years, was shot in the abdomen and fatally wounded. About fifty boys, ranging in age from 8 to 14 years, participated in the battle. At the start they contented themselves with throwing stones, but as the fight waxed fiercer revolvers were drawn, and a number of shots fired on both sides, but fortunately Johnston was the only boy injured. It is not known who fired the fatal shot. Five of the participants have been arrested on suspicion.

Claiming the Sentence Unjust.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 2.—James Robinson, the confederate of Blinky Morgan in the Ravenna murder, arrived at the penitentiary this afternoon, protesting his innocence.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.
CURES
RHEUMATISM,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache.
NEURALGIA,
Sore Throat, Swellings, Frostbites, Sprains,
SCIATICA,
BRUISES, BURNS, SCALDS.
For Stablemen and Stockmen,
The Greatest Remedy Known for Horse and Cattle Diseases.
Chronic Cases 40 Years' Standing Cured Permanently.
Crippled Cases Throw Away Crutches; Cured Permanently.
Chronic Cases At Once Relieved; Cured Promptly.
Chronic Cases Cured Without Relapse; No Return of Pain.
Chronic Cases Cured; No Pain In Many Years.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.
The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Balto., Md.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
DAN'L SHELBY....................Manager
TONIGHT. TONIGHT.
The latest success.
HARBOR LIGHTS.
SCENERY AND MECHANISM Never Surpassed on Any Stage.
Wednesday—Matinees—Saturday.
Popular Prices—$1, 75, 50, 25c.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Hundreds unable to obtain admission at both performances yesterday.
A Good Play and Well Acted.
Tonight at 8 | Lights o' London. | Tonight at 8
Monday next—The Dalys, in "Upside Down."

McVICKER'S—A PERFECT THEATRE.
VENTILATION THOROUGH. 26 EXITS.
Engagement for Sixteen Nights of
MR. HENRY IRVING,
MISS ELLEN TERRY,
AND THE LYCEUM COMPANY.
FAUST.
Goethe's tragedy adapted for the English stage by W. G. Wills.
MEPHISTOPHELES..........MR. HENRY IRVING
MARGARET..........MISS ELLEN TERRY
Programme for second week, commencing Monday, Jan. 2, every evening (except Saturday)—"FAUST." Saturday afternoon, Jan. 7, Last Matinee of "FAUST."
Saturday evening, Jan. 7, positively the only performance during this engagement of "LOUIS XI." Louis XI., MR. HENRY IRVING.
Box Office now open for the sale of seats for second week.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON....................Manager.
Every Evening at 8 and Saturday Matinee.
LAST WEEK OF
THE BEGUM!
AND OF THE
McCAULL OPERA COMPANY.
JNO. A. McCAULL, Sole Proprietor and Manager.
Commencing Sunday, Jan. 8,
IMRE KIRALFY'S Greatest Spectacular Production,
LAGARDERE!
The Hunchback of Paris.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN....................Manager
LAST WEEK
William Gillette's Thrilling American Drama.
HELD BY THE ENEMY.
With its excellent cast and startling effects.
Sunday, Jan. 8—Sol Smith Russell in "Bewitched."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Every Evening this Week. Special Professional Matinee Tomorrow.
THE DELIGHTFUL DOUBLE BILL.
Mr. DANIEL FROHMAN'S Lyceum Theatre Success.
THE GREAT PINK PEARL, | INTRODUCING MR. WM. GILLETTE, AUTHOR OF "HELD BY THE ENEMY."
EDITHA'S BURGLAR,
Regular Matinee Saturday.

PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
Matinee at 2. Night at 8.
KENO, THE WINNING CARD THIS WEEK.
JOLLY ALICE HARRISON.
FUN! NOTHING BUT PHOTOS. FUN!
Monday Next—Silbon's Glittering Burlesque Co.

THE HAYMARKET—A Model Theatre,
West Madison and Halsted-sts.
Closing performances of the Popular Tragedian,
THOMAS W. KEENE.
Supported by JOSEPH WHEELOCK and Splendid Company. This (Tuesday) night, THE FOOL'S REVENGE: Wednesday and Friday, JULIUS CÆSAR; Thursday, RICHARD III.; Saturday Matinee, SHYLOCK; Saturday Night, MACBETH. 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, and $1 for elegant seats.

CRITERION THEATRE,
Sedgwick-st., cor. Division.
Every Evening This Week. Saturday and Sunday Matinees. The Natural Eccentric Comedian,
EZRA F. KENDALL,
In His Laughing Success,
A PAIR OF KIDS.
New Music and New Specialties. Prices 15c, 25c, 35c, and 50c. Next week—LOST IN NEW YORK.

ART INSTITUTE.
Michigan-av., cor. Van Buren-st.
This, Tuesday, Evening at 8 o'clock.
LECTURE BY PROF. HALSEY C. IVES,
Director of the St. Louis Museum of Art.
Subject—"EVERY-DAY ART."
Admission 25c. Free to Members and Students.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM,
146, 148, 150, 152 South Clark-st., near Madison.
Week beginning Monday, Jan. 2,
ARCARIS, THE ARAB SWORDSMAN.
Angelo's Bird Actors. The Modern Hercules.
Theatre No. 1—The Illusion of Monte Cristo.
Theatre No. 2—Rickett's New-Year's Callers.

LEHNEN'S WINDSOR THEATRE.
North Clark and Division-sts.
A CYCLONE OF LAUGHTER.
Tonight at 8—Wills, Henshaw, and Ten Broeck.
TWO OLD CRONIES.
Sunday, Jan. 8—CHAS. T. ELLIS, "CASPER THE YODLER."

CASINO.
Matinee today.
THE FAMOUS RENTZ-SANTLEY.
COME EARLY.

PANORAMA.
JERUSALEM ON THE DAY OF THE CRUCIFIXION
Open daily from....................8 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Wabash-av. and Panorama-place.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

GARFIELD LODGE, NO. [illegible], A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication Tuesday evening, Jan. 3, at 7:30 o'clock, for business and work. Master Masons cordially invited. WILLIAM JOHNSTON, W. M.
D. L. EVANS, Secretary.

ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY NO. 35, K. T.—Sir Knights, you are notified to appear at the asylum Tuesday, Jan. 3, at 11:30 a. m. in full dress for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Frater, Sir Knight G. Spahr. Carriages to Rosehill. By order of A. WARRINGTON, E. C.
J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1888.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

It is of the first importance to persons using capital in any manner to foresee, when the policy for a new year is to be decided on, whether the tide of general business is to ebb or flow. The great losses of the past have come from overstaying a good market. A period of prosperity stimulates effort, develops alluring enterprises, and infuses sanguine people with the belief that reaction and disaster are out of the question. The operator who can divest himself of the delusions growing out of such periods and calmly survey the situation will save himself many an error. It is a gratifying fact that the traders of this country enter on the year 1888 with moderate expectations. There are few great schemes in the earlier stages of their development; promoters are not calling on large bodies of men to contribute funds for the execution of uncertain enterprises; manufacturers are not overstocking their storehouses with goods; and speculation is not general or at a dangerous pitch. There is little inflation in any of the markets. Many of the seductive projects of the last year have failed, and disappointment has dulled the appetite of the average man for speculation. The reaction in real-estate speculation, which was bound to come some time, began before the year 1887 was half gone, and the fact that the liquidation is still in progress prevents small buyers from being lured into new swindles. Meanwhile the agricultural interests have got on a better basis. The prices of products have had a good advance during the latter part of the year and seem likely to maintain it. Furthermore, there is a strong tendency now toward a proper adjustment of the relations of the farmers and the railroad companies. All through the year 1887 railroad officials were boasting of the great increase in the earnings of their lines, and at the same time the farmers had to content themselves with prices very close to the cost of production, and in many instances below. Recent reductions in freight rates have, in a measure, corrected this evil. Meanwhile labor in town and country has been pretty well employed and rewarded, and the present condition of affairs promises a good demand for several months to come.

Two influences that will hold business somewhat in check during the year are the discussion of the tariff question and the Presidential campaign. Both are necessary and inevitable, and must therefore be counted on as elements in the situation. Prudent men will operate carefully till they see what is to be the outcome of the tariff agitation, but merchants and manufacturers will still have the normal demand for their goods to meet. As to the buying of real estate, the reaction in the new boom towns will operate to the advantage of those localities which have been tested for years and have proved themselves worthy of recognition. Property in the great cities has not advanced rapidly. Chicago holds out opportunities to the investor such as cannot be found in other cities, and capitalists who have looked over the ground farther west are now turning to this city as the place to buy.

It is in the market for securities that the greatest uncertainty exists. The quantity of securities added to this country's stock in the last year or two amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars in par value. Many of these securities have been issued against new lines of railroad whose earning power is yet undetermined, and many represent real-estate schemes which will yield no profit for years. Some of these securities have been crowded down nearly to their actual value, but the work has not been completed. There is still water to be squeezed out, and some of the holders will meet with unpleasant surprises before 1888 is gone. The securities of the New York Stock Exchange have had some pretty rough usage during the year, and the liquidation there may not be so great as it was during 1887; but many stocks are still too high when judged from the investor's standpoint. It must be remembered, however, that most of the stocks are supported by very strong men. There are few outsiders to drive out of the market. Accordingly there will probably be a time soon when stocks will move up. The manipulators are constantly trying to play the old game—put prices up and then unload on the outsiders. The immense disbursements of money will help them this month, and some time during the period that factor will probably prove more powerful than the reductions in freight rates, the labor troubles, and other unfavorable influences.

The money market has worked into an easier condition, though the demand in the West is still large. Saturday's statement of the New York banks shows a great increase in the deposits, and the exchanges throughout the country still favor the movement of lawful money to the metropolis. As to miscellaneous trade the annual summaries substantially confirm the forecasts recently made, and the developments of the week put no new face on affairs. The iron market is weak, and the number of idle furnaces and mills is increasing. The trade in fabrics and the materials that are used in making them is fairly satisfactory. The labor troubles on the Reading Road have a menacing look, but it is not the time of the year for a general outbreak. The bankruptcy reports are not reassuring when it is remembered that with a decrease of 200 in the number of failures during 1887 there is an increase of $53,000,000 in liabilities, but the total was swelled by the collapse of stock speculation, and the condition of affairs among legitimate traders is not bad.

On the whole, the year opens with good prospects for legitimate trade, but without signs of anything like a boom. The country is in a critical mood, and will be disposed to a greater degree than usual to judge each enterprise on its own merits.

"LET US SUPPOSE."

The most significant editorial published in any paper since Mr. Cleveland's message to Congress appeared in the Hartford *Courant* one day last week under the above head. The editor of the *Courant* is Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, well known as one of the leaders of the Republican party in the United States Senate. Congress not being in session, the article was presumably written by the editor-in-chief. It carries with it the authority of the newspaper as the leading party organ in Connecticut—the only doubtful New England State—and of the Senator's own personality.

The suppositions in question are these: First, suppose the Democratic House of Representatives passes a moderate revenue bill and the Republican Senate refuses to concur, thus assuming the responsibility of preventing a reduction of the surplus and a correction of the inequalities of the tariff; second, suppose the Senate and House agree on a bill and thus eliminate the tariff from politics as an issue next fall. What will the Republican party do then for an issue on which to fight the party in power?

The *Courant* freely concedes that the public good requires tariff revision. It characterizes the revenue bill which will probably be passed as one "likely to reduce the surplus, "and, at the same time, effect certain revis-"ions in the tariff that *nearly everybody confesses* "*are needed*." It is the passage by the House and the enactment by Congress, unless the Senate prevents it, of such a bill as this which forms the basis of the *Courant's* twofold supposition.

It is not conceivable that a man of Gen. Hawley's intelligence has any genuine doubts as to what course political expediency dictates should be pursued in such a case as he supposes. It cannot be assumed that it would be good policy for a party to resist what "nearly everybody confesses is needed." Even Mr. Blaine's too previous opposition to the President's message would bear no such construction as that. Mr. Blaine does not admit that revisions of the tariff are needed; Senator Hawley says that nearly everybody confesses that they are. We are with Senator Hawley in this dispute.

If it were true, as some ultra-tariff men seem to suppose, that the Republican party has nothing to stand on with any hope of success except opposition to a moderate revenue bill of the kind described, then the sooner the party ceases to exist the better. It is precisely that sort of reasoning that gives vitality to the Prohibition party. If Republicanism is a mere reminiscence, it is a corpse which should be put underground and out of the way. It never relied in the slightest degree upon mere opposition and blind negation, nor yet upon party fealty to an organization. The Democracy, it is true, led year after year that kind of an existence, but the Republican party is and always must be progressive and aggressive, strong in its positiveness and devotion to its convictions of duty to the public.

But these reactionary Republicans are wrong in believing—if they do believe—that with the tariff out of the way there would be nothing to contend for. As a matter of fact nothing distinctively Republican has been settled since the post-war constitutional amendments ceased to be menaced. For the most part the Southern States are oligarchies, the right of the majority to vote and have an honest count of the ballots being flagrantly denied. Has it come to this, that any genuine Republican can see nothing worth contending for in an issue presented by such a state of facts as this?

But there are also new issues arising on which the Republican party must take as aggressive stand as of old. The Territorial issue on which the Republicans fought their first and second battles is likely to come up again in a way to involve the perpetuity of slavery's twin barbarism, and the right to representation in Congress of half a million of people in South Dakota must be vindicated.

A late and great issue is presented in the astonishing disclosures of the Pacific Railroad Commission. Although the commission has made two reports it is a unit on the central fact—namely: that the most gigantic fraud of all the ages has been perpetrated in connection with our six Pacific lines. Much was known before in a general way, but the extent of the frauds was never suspected. To right these wrongs and punish these crimes, so far as possible, is a work to which the Republican party should at once and with the utmost zeal address itself. The actual cost of these lines was 92 millions, and they have been loaded with fraudulent stocks and bonds to the amount of 268 millions. Counting bonds, land grants, and annual advances by the Government, with interest, and the Government aid mounts up to the almost incredible figures of 447 millions, and that for lines which cost only 95 millions. Is there nothing for the Republican party to do in handling such an issue as that, especially when it is remembered that this Administration has signally snubbed Allen G. Thurman, the ablest man in the Democratic party, whose only offense was an earnest effort while in the United States Senate to deal justly with the Pacific railroad robbers?

The Republican party has enough characteristic work to do. Its traditions and aspirations forbid it to become the buttress of the monopoly trust tariff. It cannot be controlled by an oligarchy of millionaires. It is and always has been the party of the people, and such it must remain if it is to accomplish its mission or be worthy of its name.

CONSOLATION FOR POOR MEN.

At the beginning of this new year the poor and discontented ought to have a comforting solace as they reflect upon the opportunities opened up to them by the uselessness of rich men's sons and the utter worthlessness they display when brought face to face with the robust realities of life. They ought to be thankful to the rich for vacating the fields of ambition and for surrendering that activity and application which bring success, carry men on to fortune and fame, and secure power and influence.

If these discontented persons will give the subject a moment's consideration they will observe that the judges and leaders at the bar, the doctors who have made a reputation for their skill, the successful merchants, manufacturers, and bankers, the builders of railroads, the managers of stock boards, and the leaders of politics have as a rule come from their ranks. In every direction where reputation has been made the successful workers went up from small beginnings and were sons of poor men who started from nothing. The rich men's sons are found at the clubs and in the receptions, at watering-places and in Europe, indulging in fads and living existences of ease and pleasure. A few college graduates may improve their opportunities, but these are mostly poor men's sons. In journalism the rich men's sons are doing nothing useful in their profession or for the public, except perhaps in the direction of art, or where it does not involve labor. They are not known as the creators of great enterprises, as controllers of business, or as deep thinkers. How many of them have gone to the top! Some wealthy men have been shrewd enough to keep their money away from their children until late in life, and thus forced them to do something; but when they get their fortune they usually stop. It is hard to make a fat dog do much hunting.

The Socialists and other discontented people who feel jealous and angry at millionaires and capitalists ought to realize the fact that this very class has turned over the future to them, and should be grateful for it. These millionaires themselves, however, came from the ranks. All the opportunities are open for the poor. In the long line of Presidents all but the second Adams and Van Buren came from the ranks of labor. There has not been a Governor of Illinois who was not a poor man's son. The rich have missed the prizes of life. It is only the men from the ranks who know from experience how hard it is to produce a dollar and to save and earn who have made successes, and it will be so in the future. The rich will live a sensuous existence of ease and pleasure and very little value. The poor therefore should be thankful that the rich have left all the avenues to success in life open and given the poor men's sons its prizes, while to their own sons they have only given money, with little care how soon they spend it.

REGULATING EXPRESS COMPANIES.

The Inter-State Commissioners while going out of their way to find a doubt as to whether the new law applies to express companies frankly declare their belief that it should bear on such corporations, and hence ask Congress to make the necessary amendment. Inasmuch as the Commissioners refuse to interpret the act as its framers intended, there is nothing left but to supply an amendment which will leave no doubt that the act applies to express as well as to ordinary freight carriers. Any regulations as to reasonableness of charges and just proportions between long and short hauls should apply not only to common freight but to any property transported by rail. Express freight differs from common freight only because its perishable nature requires that it be transported at a greater speed or its fragility or great value calls for unusual care in handling, and for such reasons the shipper is willing to pay a higher charge. Express freight differs from common goods only in belonging to a higher classification, but the doctrines as to overcharges or discrimination have as much bearing in one case as in the other.

Express carriers are in fact peculiarly in need of some regulation by law. Their charges are not affected by the competition of slow water lines, and hence they are beyond the reach of the regulative force which does so much to protect shippers of common freight from railroad extortion. Having a monopoly of fast freight, fearing nothing from water competition, and claiming the exclusive right to do an express business over certain lines of railroad, these carriers can charge what they please and discriminate as they see fit if not controlled by law. Competition can exist only at common points, and can be controlled absolutely by the peculiarly simple and effective pools of the express carriers. In fact, the express companies claim that because they have never been subjected to severe competition for any great length of time they have had no inducement to discriminate unjustly and grant secret rebates in the strife for business, and hence the provisions of the Inter-State act could not have been intended for them. If absence of competition may prevent rebating and undercutting in the express business it certainly offers no security against excessive overcharges, and that is the complaint most frequently brought against the express carriers. If they grant no rebates and keep their long and short hauls in equitable proportion some security is still needed to insure rates that are essentially "reasonable and just." Many of the fast freight and express companies are creatures and agencies of the railroads, and if they are permitted to remain uncontrolled freight may be diverted and old transportation abuses artfully continued and fostered.

The claim of the express managers that if they are required to publish and file tariffs no building at Washington would contain their schedules is nonsensical. This is the sort of rubbish the railroad managers were dealing in last winter when they were trying to defeat the Inter-State act. The express companies keep their agents posted as to rates, and there is no reason why the same information should not be accessible to the public. The Inter-State Commissioners speak of the fact that several express companies, believing they were amenable to the act, filed their tariffs with the commission and appeared to find as little difficulty in preparing them as the commission had in furnishing storage room. Congress should pay no attention to the absurd statements of express managers, but take the necessary steps to bring all rail carriers under the control of the law.

A GOOD REPUBLICAN ISSUE.

Now that Republicans here and there are troubling themselves with the question whether a National issue for next year can be found in putting tobacco on the free list and maintaining useless tariff taxes it may be timely to call attention to the report of the Pacific Railroad Investigating Commission. There is material in it for a genuine political issue of great interest and high importance. Both the majority and minority reports lay bare a story of gigantic fraud, public robbery, and abuse of authority such as has been rarely told in any country. The Pacific railroad fraud is the greatest swindle ever perpetrated on the American people, and it stands unredressed, with the pillage still bulging in the pockets of the public thieves, who, with an insolence worthy of Tweed, ask what the Government and people propose to do about it. Heretofore the details of the transactions of the Pacific railroad plundering and wrecking crew were involved in some obscurity, notwithstanding occasional pretended investigations, but the facts are all clear now as a matter of official record and the only question remaining is whether stock jobbers who steal from the public and the Government by tens and hundreds of millions can be punished or not.

Some political party in search of a live issue ought to take up this Pacific railroad fraud. Chicago has punished her boodlers and New York made an attempt to punish Jake Sharp, and had him found guilty in two courts. Public sentiment strongly favored these prosecutions, although the recovery of the stolen plunder was impossible and nothing more could be accomplished than to make an example of the criminals. How much more heartily will public sentiment respond to an energetic prosecution of the thieves who not only defied the law and stole hundreds of millions but left a legacy of bogus railroad debt to weigh on the people of the West and be felt in the form of inordinate and extortionate transportation charges for generations to come! If these great millionaire boodlers can be made to disgorge the false burden will be lightened, the law vindicated, and an example made to protect the public from wholesale public robbery. Ordinary boodleism sinks into insignificance when compared with the stupendous rascalities and robberies of the Pacific railroad ring. Is there to be no check on such frauds, no example to protect the public from such frightful bleeding? What party will take this matter up and pledge itself to see that steps are taken to punish the crimes of the Pacific railroad wreckers and compel restitution? Would not this be specially good work for the Republican party? It was under Republican auspices that the Pacific roads were chartered and the aid granted which has since been so infamously misappropriated. If the Republican party will take this matter up in earnest and seek to prove that no extent of public robbery however great is beyond the reach of the law it will have a live issue calculated to command the hearty approval of all Republicans.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CONFIDENCE.

Mr. Gladstone has good reason to feel as confident and as jubilant as the cable correspondents report him to be. Though he completed his 78th year last Thursday his general health is good. He has all the fire and animation of most men twenty years younger. His voice at Dover, where he delivered a rather long speech, was "full, rich, and ringing." He made "a profound impression" and was as defiant and daring as in the palmy days of his encounters with Beaconsfield. The year just closed has been on the whole a year of progress for his party and the principles and measures to which he has pledged himself. During the year the Liberals have won four seats from the Tories and lost none and have reduced the Tory majorities in every constituency in which a contest occurred. In addition to these gains eight members of Parliament who seceded from the Gladstone-Liberal party with Chamberlain and Hartington have returned to their former allegiance. So also has Sir George Trevelyan, who was one of the triumvirate of revolt a year ago. These gains count twenty-four in a division in the House of Commons, so that the Tory mugwump party, which could muster a majority of 104 at the opening of the last session of Parliament, cannot muster a majority to exceed 80 at the opening of the next session. This reduced majority is likely to be still further diminished soon after Parliament meets, when the elections consequent on the ministerial changes and on the resignation of Mr. Evelyn, the Tory member of Parliament for Deptford on account of the coercion policy of the Government, take place.

The Tory opposition, too, seems to be in a somewhat demoralized and bewildered condition on account of the English and Irish land questions. The Tory squires in order to divert attention from their own exactions from the English farmers have raised the protection or "fair trade" issue, while the followers of Lord Salisbury in Ireland in order to placate the Ulster farmers have "thrown" the Tory landlords—cutting down their already reduced rentals from 14 to 22 per cent, without, however, satisfying the Ulster men. As one of the Tory correspondents puts it, "Lord Salisbury's feat jump into the Liberal chief's territory undermines his own party and does not conciliate the Irish."

No wonder, then, that the grand old man's speech at Dover "breathed a spirit of calmness and confident strength" and that "his followers are jubilant"—and expectant.

A BOSTON agnostic is worrying himself over the question whether or not it pays to be good. It does; it does. Let the testimony of one who speaks from experience reassure him.

"SUFFERER" wishes to know what will relieve the aching head, the nervous tremor, and raging thirst caused by a surfeit of New-Year's turkey. Your lack of frankness and manly candor, Sufferer, pains us deeply. You're keeping something back. The symptoms are not those of turkey.

CORKINS (making another ineffectual effort to light his cigar)—Gash-durn these things! They're the poorest I ever saw. Cost me 15 cents a box, too.

McStab—Awful high price for them, Corkins. Regular swindle.

Corkins—You can bet I'll never buy matches from a peddler again—

McStab—Matches, Corkins? I thought you were speaking of the cigars.

A LITTLE child in Henderson County, Illinois, is 2 years old and weighs only two pounds. There must be something wrong with the climate of that section. The parents of the child ought to bring it to Chicago if they expect it to grow.

PROCTOR, the astronomer, is of the opinion that man will some time be able to fly through the air. If Mr. Proctor had ever seen an umpire getting out of the base-ball grounds at Detroit at the close of a game in which some other club defeated the home nine he would know to a dead certainty that a man can fly a considerable distance through the air if the impulse he gets is sufficiently emphatic.

FOND mother (assisting her bereaved daughter to select mourning goods)—My dear, it seems to me this piece would make a suitable dress.

Sorrowing widow (with air of chastened grief)—Mother, you talk like a jabbering idiot. Cyrus was a good husband, and I'm going to mourn properly for him if it takes all the money you've got.

IT is rumored that Jay Gould will return home in a few weeks. The poor man is probably running short of funds.

THE prize cook of New York City is said to be a young woman named Rhetta Holden. Prejudiced bigots who are always asserting that women can't cook are recommended to lose no time in making an ample apology. There is one who can.

THIS is leap year, but timid bachelors need not jump at the conclusion that susceptible maidens are going to fall over each other in a mad race to take advantage of leap year's privilege. None but the brave deserve the fair, and none but the brave usually win the fair. Cut this out and paste it in your hat, young man.

ENVIOUS cities may rail at Chicago till they are tired. Nothing they can say will dampen in the least her beautiful enthusiasm over Dante and natural gas.

MANY a man who turned over a new leaf, as it were, last Sunday feels today a kind of sneaking satisfaction in remembering that he did not give his silver pocket-flask away, and that he knows just where he secreted his meerschaum.

CURRENT NOTES.

As a city Battersea ought to take the cake.—*Puck.*

A current topic—Electricity.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A choking sensation—The latest gag.—*New Haven News.*

A fit climax—When a hysterical cat breaks a valuable vase.—*New Haven News.*

There is something very funny about a pig's tail. Probably because brevity is the soul of wit.—*Puck.*

The Baltimore American remarks that every age has its gladiators. Yes, even the sausage.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

The manufacturers of soda-water might form a pool by opening all their fountains at once.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

It may seem paradoxical, but a man must have some push to him to pull through life with more than ordinary success.—*Detroit Free Press.*

There were only two railway accidents of any consequence yesterday. Death is apparently away somewhere enjoying the holidays.—*Nebraska State Journal.*

Johnny—"Pa, can you catch snakes on a fish hook?"

Ukerdeck—"Certainly, my son, if you take a few jugs along for bait."—*Detroit Free Press.*

"Do you see that man cross the street?"

"Yes; I know him well."

"Somebody told me he was an English Lord."

"That's libelous. He's one of the most gentlemanly fellows I ever met."—*Nebraska State Journal.*

Charles Dickens Jr. (arriving in Chicago)—"Bless me! London over again."

Proud Chicago man—"Ah! I am delighted to hear that. So Chicago reminds you of London, eh?"

"Ever so much; can't see across the street."—*Omaha World.*

Omaha mamma—Mercy on me! What does all this racket mean Sunday—and you've got all your dolls out, too.

Little Dot—You said we might play church.

"Do you call all this gabble and laughter church?"

"No, mamma; church is just over and the folks is goin' home."—*Omaha World.*

Uncle Mose, entering the house of Judge Pennybunker, was astonished on hearing a parrot exclaim:

"Take off your hat!"

He complied at once, ejaculating with chattering teeth:

"'Scuse me, boss; 'fore God I mistuck ye for a bird. I did, suah."—*Texas Siftings.*

The Artless Child: Mamie (6 years old to lady caller)—"Mamma said to ask you to sit down a few moments, and she would be right in. It isn't raining, is it?"

Lady Caller—"Why, no, Mamie. Why did you think it was?"

Mamie—"Because, when mamma saw you coming, she said, 'It never rains but it pours.'"—*Texas Siftings.*

A Cooler: Mr. Morehead (who has been waiting an hour for a reply to his invitation)—Well, Tommy, was Miss Siter at home?

Tommy—Yes; she was to home, but she says she's got a previous invite to the strawride from Mr. Casenove, and she wants to know 'f you hadn't jest as lieves come 'round an' wind yarn with Aunt Abigail. She says she gets terrible lonesome when she's away.—*Tid-Bits.*

PERSONALS.

Mayor O'Brien of Boston is ill, and the doctors fear erysipelas.

French novels by the dozen are said to furnish Judge Thurman of Ohio his favorit recreation.

Ira D. Sankey, the revivalist and singer, is expected home from England this week, and his friends are praying that he will bring some fresh songs with him.

The Duke of Marlborough has promised a firm of London publishers to hand them his manuscript for a book which he has written on America early next month.

Dean Church is still too weak to occupy his pulpit at St. Paul's Cathedral, London. He has taken a long rest, which was thought to have restored him, but it now appears that this is not the case.

At a sale of autographs recently at Berlin a letter of Sarah Bernhardt sold for $50, while one of the Emperor William went hard at $10 only. Sarah's letter must have been particularly racy or the Emperor's inordinately dull.

There is a precocious youngster in Rome, Ga., a year and a half old, who has used tobacco with great enjoyment for the last six months. He is said to smoke a pipe like a veteran, and becomes very vigorous in his protests when deprived of it.

Col. Richard M. Johnston, who has become prominent in the new school of Southern writers, is 65 years old, and was a leading lawyer in Georgia before the war. After Lee's surrender he became a schoolmaster in Baltimore, but of late years he has devoted himself entirely to literary work.

Ensign Edgar of the navy, the son of Bordentown's late distinguished resident, Mme. Jerome Bonaparte, is announced as engaged to be married to Miss Victoria Emory, daughter of the late Gen. William H. Emory and sister of Capt. W. H. Emory, commander of the Thetis in the Greely expedition. It is expected that the marriage will take place early in the spring.

Mr. George Bancroft accounted for his own longevity the other day with three reasons; First, that he was the middle child in his father's family, equally distant from the youngest and oldest; second, that he had always gone to bed at 10 o'clock, unless it had been impossible; and, third, that he had always spent four hours in each day in the open air, unless prevented by a storm.

It is said that the Astors have fixed places in the scale of authority and respect in the family. John Jacob, who is 67, is the head of the family, but through the death of his wife Mrs. William Astor will become the leader of New York society. The head of the family is known simply as "Mrs. Astor," and any other Astor in the family must place her initial or the given name of her husband before the word "Astor" upon her cards or other social documents.

No one throws stones at Congressman Glass of Tennessee. His autobiography in the Congressional Directory says that he has long been an earnest Sunday-school teacher. He dresses in black, has a white beard, wears old-fashioned, silver-bowed spectacles, and looks both venerable and righteous. He is very sensitive about his name. During one of his speeches he overheard a colleague remark: "That's rather a fine exhibition of Glass-blowing, isn't it?" He never forgave the flippant speaker.

John L. Sullivan says he is "the one fellow in the world who can't afford to have any trouble with the police. I'm different from everybody else in that. If a policeman should try to arrest you and you resisted he might knock you down with his club, but if it was me, and I resisted, he would shoot me the first thing. No man would tackle me without his hand on his revolver. And so I go with a policeman quietly the first time he speaks to me without making any fuss. There's no man in the world who gives the police less trouble than I do."

Jonathan Lang, a noted Kansas character, died last week at his home on the deserted site of Sumner, Kas. He was 69 years old, nearly seven feet high, and weighed 115 pounds. He served in the Mexican War and the War of the Rebellion, and subsisted on a pension. When the people were deserting Sumner they elected him Mayor as a joke, and he has been known ever since as Mayor Lang, although he was the sole inhabitant of the deserted village. He was the subject of a humorous sketch, entitled "Catfish Aristocracy," written by Senator Ingalls many years ago.

One cannot imagine a more striking contrast than that presented by the two Senators from New York—Senator Evarts and Senator Hiscock. One is the ideal of intellectuality, the other is the physically perfect man. Frank Hiscock is the Adonis of the Senate without a doubt. Tall and of fine physique, the silver threads among the black of his hair and beard only add another charm. Far less imposing is Mr. Evarts; but no less striking. As he sits in the Senate, his cold, impassive face looks like some grand masterpiece carved in granit. In her Senators New York has sent two perfect models of mind and matter.—*Baltimore American.*

There is something fierce about a German professor's humor. It is told of Prof. Kästner, Göttingen's distinguished mathematician, that during the Seven Years' War, when Prince Xaver of Saxony arrived with his troops and demanded the surrender of Göttingen, he sent a letter to Rector Kästner in which he exhorted him to use his influence and persuade the commander to yield, otherwise he would surround the town and bring about a famine. Kästner declined to interfere, and as to the famine threat replied that he was not especially alarmed, inasmuch as he had been assistant professor at the Leipsic University for five years, and had consequently learned to endure hunger.

The Pacific Road Reports.

New York *Herald:* These reports will be read with amazement. They state a most extraordinary condition. Public opinion will demand that Congress and the courts shall take decisive action to protect the people not merely against money loss, but against the audacity of men who seem to care for no laws and to respect no rights of the people.

Cleveland *Leader:* There are many conservative men who will agree that it would be no more than deserved punishment to annul the charters of the unscrupulous companies, and, whether this plan would be wise or not, it is evident that the bosses of the Pacific roads merit no mercy at the hands of the country. The object lesson presented by such a revelation of rascality is an impressive one, which should be earnestly studied by the people of the United States. To pass it lightly by is to invite robbery and encourage anarchy.

Hartford *Courant:* It is said the "insiders" are pleased with the majority report. If so, it is probably on the same principle that led the merchant to smile when he was called an infernal scoundrel. "I've been called that," he cheerfully replied, "by much better men than you, sir."

They Know What They Want.

New Haven *News:* When a high-tax editor is driven to the wall by the logic of facts his usual answer is that those who are engaged in an industry may be supposed to know what they want better than the tariff-reformers do. Exactly. The coal-barons, for instance, know what they want. They want protection in their speculations in one of the necessaries of life—protection in their schemes of imposing just what tax they please on the rest of the community. High protection is a good thing for them, but a bad thing for the rest of us, and particularly for the coal miners—the poorest-paid laborers in the country.

Saved by a Woman.

Philadelphia *Record:* Having developed a full-fledged woman speculator, who appears to have fulfilled all her contracts except those appertaining to her conjugal duties, Chicago may now claim to rank as a metropolis of trade.

THE THEATRES.

"Harbor Lights," now playing at the Columbia, is one of those hammer-and-saw English melodramas of the order of "In the Ranks," "Hoodman Blind," etc., that are concocted by men who have evidently a low estimate of public intelligence. The sort of people who read flashy story papers are no doubt those who make up the clientele of Messrs. Sims, Pettit, Jones, Herman, and others who are the leaders of the dramatic school of delirium tremens. The only merit that can be conceded to their productions (with the exception, perhaps, of a play full of force and feeling, like "The Silver King") is that the scenes chosen for their preposterous plots are often graphically presented and marked by truth of locality. "In the Ranks," for instance, illustrates some of the inner workings of English military service, and the object of "Harbor Lights" is similar, as it concerns itself largely with life aboard a man-of-war. The uniforms of the men and officers are no doubt correct, and have the mild interest of indifferent novelty; but the story is a sort of serious "Pinafore," being ridiculous without being amusing. There are no less than three villains in the piece who devote their energies to annoying innocuous young women, thereby drawing down on themselves the vengeance of the hero. One who has never seen "Harbor Lights" has yet to learn how difficult it is for an honest sailor lad to marry his lass and settle down like the majority of human beings to humdrum existence. Society ranges itself as one vast conspiracy against the devoted couple. The young woman's character is assailed, her lover is charged with crime, and all the powers of darkness seem determined that the couple shall not get their necks into the matrimonial noose. One would imagine that if their enemies were sensible they would try to hasten such a consummation, but melodramatic villains are always incapable of reason. At one point or another in the play the hero thrashes all his foes, and each vehement fistic encounter, it is unnecessary to say, is a source of infinit delight to the gallery. If there is anything in the world that the average gallery god thoroughly detests it is a stage villain—and, strange to say, always on moral, not artistic grounds. It was a shrewd observer of human nature who once said, apropos of the beneficent influence of the theatre, that the gallery denizen who was loudest in applauding the triumph of virtue or the sacrifices of honesty would not hesitate to steal a shilling from his employer's till to enjoy so ennobling an experience. It is a curious paradox, this, and one that may be fitly submitted to a moralizing mind. With all its improbability and exaggeration it is proper to add that "Harbor Lights" is acted with vim and earnestness. Mr. E. H. Vanderfelt, who last appeared in Chicago as leading man of Mme. Modjeska's company, carries the part of the hero, and brings to the task a sufficiency of vocal resource and physical agility. Mr. Sidney Howard gives a sketch of Yorkshire character with broad humor and rich color of dialect. Other important parts are capably treated by Mr. Augustus Cook, Mr. Matt Snyder, Mr. F. M. Burbeck, Mr. W. J. Leonard, and Mr. A. R. Whytal. The female characters are assigned to Miss Helen Weathersby, Miss Madge Carr, Miss Rose Snyder, Miss Jennie Ellison, and Miss Lizzie Conway.

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Mr. William Gillette is unquestionably as bad as an actor as he is clever as a playwright. To write so strong and so sane a play as "Held by the Enemy" is an achievement to be proud of and one that cannot bring to its author too much profit or praise. It is truly surprising to find a man of such ingenuity and dramatic instinct parading on the boards as a comedian of utter inanity. The emphasis of Mr. Gillette's personality handicaps the performance at Hooley's this week of "The Great Pink Pearl." Whether it is the gentleman's consciousness that his name is printed on the play-bills in glaring capitals, or he imagines that more is expected of him than his part requires, certain it is that by undue and deliberate elaboration he removes his impersonation from the unity that should be arrived at as the prime requisit of all stage pictures. The same propensity to overdo was noticed when he appeared as the curate of "The Private Secretary"; in both instances the actor was disposed to assume that a play is a monolog. Character portrayal demands more self-suppression than Mr. Gillette seems capable of, and one is therefore inclined to welcome the rumor that he is shortly to retire from the stage and devote himself to play-writing. The present company that is presenting "The Great Pink Pearl" is not as efficient nor as even as could be desired, although the piece itself is as entertaining as the majority of such farces. It has variety of character-drawing which the actors persist in degrading (unnecessarily, it strikes one) to the burlesque level. Mr. Charles Bradshaw, who was for some years in Lotta's company, plays the part of Patruccio Gormani with an exaggeration that would hardly be allowable even in opera bouffe. Mr. Frank Carlyle struggles manfully with the part of a Russian Prince who is supposed to speak broken English. He does the breaking well enough, but the fracture is not consistently sustained. An accent that would make even the unintelligible Rhéa envious constitutes the histrionic equipment of Mme. de Nancaze, who appears as Princess Penhkoff. The lady has a striking presence; her style is monotonous. She would doubtless appear to better advantage in her native tongue. "The Great Pink Pearl" is prefaced at Hooley's with that charming little sketch by Mrs. Frances Hodgson-Burnett—"Editha's Burglar." It is not unfamiliar to local playgoers, a version having been done by the Chicago Conservatory stock company. It introduces to the affections of the audience Miss Elsie Leslie, a little girl who plays the child part with naïveté and sweetness. Precocity is seldom a quality that calls for admiration, but Miss Elsie's modesty of manner and infantile intelligence are very taking, and Mrs. Burnett could not ask for a prettier interpreter for her pretty story. Little Elsie, as the playbill calls her, is an actress in miniature, and what gives her charm is that she is not yet spoiled. Mr. Gillette, by the way, sees fit to take the part of the burglar in this piece, and makes of it a bungler.

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The President and Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by Dr. Ward and Mrs. Lamont, attended the performance of Fanny Davenport in "Fedora" at Albaugh's Opera-House, Washington, last week. The party occupied the left-hand proscenium box and apparently was greatly entertained. The climax of the last act, however, was marred by a ludicrous incident. Shortly after Fedora drinks the phial of poison, and while in the death throes, a big black cat, the theatre mascot walked on from behind the scenes and, crossing the footlights, leisurely made his way out on the rails before the President's box. Stopping before Mrs. Cleveland he carefully surveyed her and then attentively scanned the other members of the party. Satisfying himself that it was the President and not an impostor that had attracted the gaze of the audience throughout the play, he slowly turned about and disappeared in a vacant box. The audience enjoyed the incident hugely, but Fedora's death scene was ruined.

The patrons of the Haymarket were treated to a feast of the standard drama. In the afternoon the play was "Richelieu," and in the evening "Macbeth," Mr. Keene taking the leading part on both occasions. This actor's health is much improved, his uncertainty in articulation, a reminder of his paralytic stroke, being less noticeable than when he acted in Chicago early in the season. The strain of incessant acting to which he subjects himself, however, is one to which even a stronger man would succumb.

"The Begum," as given by the McCaull company at the Chicago Opera-House, still continues to attract good audiences. A New Year's matinée performance took place yesterday afternoon, and in the evening the opera was repeated. It will occupy the stage for the remainder of the week.

The outlying theatres have as a rule exchanged attractions. "Lights of London" is billed at the Academy; "A Pair of Kids" at the Criterion; "Photos," with Miss Alice Harrison as the star, at the People's; the Rentz-Santley company at the Casino; and "Two Old Cronies" at the Windsor.

The bookings at McVicker's for the present season include besides the Lyceum Company such attractions as Mrs. Langtry, Frl. Hedwig Nieman-Raabe, "The Golden Giant," Mrs. Brown-Potter, Dion Boucicault, Denman Thompson, and "A Run of Luck."

It is reported that Miss Sadie Martinot, who once played Irish heroines with Boucicault, is dying of consumption in Paris.

"Faust" has entered upon its second week to large patronage at McVicker's.

The Paris *Figaro* announces that "La Abbé Constantin" has been purchased by Maurice Grau for Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, and gravely adds that Mr. Henry Irving will create the character of the Abbé in New York and London.

BURIED CITIES IN ARIZONA.

Remains of a Splendid Prehistoric Civilization Unearthed by Cushing.

Los Muertos (Ari.) Special to Boston *Herald:* The Hemenway expedition, under the direction of Frank Cushing, has been at work for several months and has excavated the ruins of a city three miles long and two miles wide. The excavations are not continuous, but have been made at various points along the main street and at the limits of the town. Mr. Cushing acquired from the Zuni Indians, among whom he has lived for some years, the knowledge of customs and traditions which enabled him to find the buried cities of the Salt River Valley. The first one excavated is called Los Muertos, the city of the dead. Others that have been partially excavated are El Pueblo de los Hornos, the city of ovens, El Ciudad de los Pueblitos, and El Pueblo de los Pedros. But these are only a part of the chain of cities that once covered the desert. There are nineteen buried cities in the valley alone, and Los Muertos, which had a population of 10,000, is one of the smallest.

The entire valley was once a system of cities, with adjacent farms, and up in the mountains are sacrificial caves and pueblos of stone, many of which never have been explored, and are entirely unknown to the wandering tourist and sightseer. The people who lived in these were not Aztecs, as has been supposed. They were of the race that preceded the Aztecs, and had upon this continent a civilization older than the pyramids. This is proved by the human remains and relics found. Ethnological research, prosecuted by Mr. Cushing by the comparative method, demonstrates that the dwellers of the plain were Toltecs, and that they reached a high state of civilization many centuries before the Aztecs appeared. They were probably of Asiatic origin, but not Mongoloid. The Indian of the Pacific coast appears to be Mongoloid and a later immigrant from Asia. The age of the Toltec ruins is reckoned in thousands of years. The Toltecs were agricultural people, and had the plain of Tempe under a high state of cultivation. The climate and character of the soil were, apparently, the same as now, and a vast system of irrigation was required to make the land productive. The maps made by the surveyor of the Hemenway party show at least 300 lines of ditch work.

The Toltecs were better irrigators than the farmers of today. They were satisfied with a very slight flow, and, consequently, were able to conduct water to every part of the plain. The higher ground, which is now a desert, was reached by levees upon which the water flowed. The bottom of these ditches and levees, hardened by the water flowing over them, have resisted the leveling power of the elements. The banks have disappeared, leaving the bottoms elevated slightly above the plain, and these hardened surfaces are now used as roads all over the valley. In some places the irrigating canal was cut through the solid rock with stone implements. The cost of making that cut today with improved implements would be $30,000.

The manner of building the ditches and keeping them in repair is indicated by two parallel rows of stones along the sides of the ditches. These stones are of diorite and were used as chipping stones to sharpen the stone implements with which the digging was done. Most of them seem to have been worn out and thrown aside, and probably they were covered up with the earth and thrown out as the work advanced. The washing away of the banks by the rains of centuries has left them exposed. Many, no doubt, were used in repairing the banks. The natural inference is that the ditches were maintained during a long period. The modern canal system of the valley is only forty-one miles in extent and cost $1,500,000. The Toltec ditches were of great size and extent, no less than 300 miles of canal alone, and could not be built today for less than $2,500,000. No less than 450,000 acres were cultivated in the Salt Lake Valley by means of these ancient ditches.

The Toltecs had no occasion to raise more corn than they could consume, and, therefore, the population of the plain may be calculated on the basis of cultivated acreage. The 4,000 Pyma Indians on the 1,000 acres support themselves and sell 9,000,000 pounds of wheat yearly. It is within bounds to place the ancient population at 250,000.

The ruins still uncovered, but traced by unmistakable surface indications, extend through the foot of the hills into the mountains. The ruins of Los Muertos are being thoroughly examined because they are typical, and also because they have been buried, and, therefore, protected from the ravages of time, tourists, and ranches. Twenty-two large blocks of buildings have been uncovered, and three car-loads of relics have been sent to Boston. These relics consist of pottery, implements, and skeletons.

One of the ruined buildings is 400x375 feet, another is 480 feet long, and many of the buildings are 300 feet square. The adobe walls are sometimes seven feet thick and two stories high. Connected with each building is a pyral mound, around the base of which are the funeral urns containing the ashes of the cremated Toltecs. Entrance to the buildings were sometimes through doorways and sometimes through holes in the roof. Each building was divided into a great number of small rooms, indicating a large population to each block. The roofs were of concrete, supported by timber, and most of them have fallen in. Here and there the concrete remains in position. It is evident that these cities were destroyed by earthquakes. In most cases the roofs have fallen in and the side-walls have fallen outward. Time has disintegrated the adobe blocks, and the rains have spread the material so evenly that the buildings are indicated only by slight irregularities in the surface. The work of excavation is simply to clear away the surface material. That the cities were suddenly overthrown is proved by the finding of skeletons under the fallen roofs and walls in positions indicating violent death. One photographed as found shows that the man was caught under the falling roof and thrown upon his face. His chest is crushed forward by the weight, and his right hand stretched out as he fell. A large number of bodies found proves that the calamity was widespread and complete.

In one of the sacrificial caves of the Superstition Mountains is a skeleton that eloquently tells the story of the earthquake and the terror of the inhabitants. It is that of a maiden sacrificed, as the vessels and offering on the altar show the ethnologist, to appease the wrath of the earthquake demon. There had been several shocks, and the people had offered up ordinary sacrifices in vain. At last the priest went up to the sacrificial cave and made the supreme offering of a maiden of the tribe. The people returned to their homes, assured that their danger had been averted. Then came the greatest quake of all. Those not caught in the ruins fled in terror to the fields. The gods had abandoned them to the malignant wrath of the powers of evil, that even today are believed by the Indians to dwell in the Superstition Mountains. They fled in panic, the Toltec people were scattered through the country, the wild tribes of the hills and forests made war upon them and drove them to the south, and a splendid civilization of prehistoric times was obliterated from the face of the earth.

Jews in India.

There are white and black Jews in Cochin, India, whose traditions state that they have settled there since the destruction of the Temple of Jerusalem. The women of the white Jews are extremely fair, and their skins look dazzlingly white by contrast with the black and bamboo-colored population around them. They dress in fantastic robes with gay cloths about their heads and golden coins about their necks.

It Worries Him.

St. Louis *Post-Dispatch:* It is a pretty hard strain on the average war-tariff editor to print an editorial on one side of the page showing how a protective tariff produces universal prosperity among the workingmen, while the other side of the page presents a report of the strike of the Reading Railroad employés.

Not a Fair Division.

Philadelphia *Record:* Having raised the wages of the miners 8 per cent on the cost of mining, the coal combination forthwith advanced the price of coal 20 per cent delivered in the market. Where 1 per cent is given to the miner 10 per cent is taken from the consumer. And this sort of thing is encouraged and protected by the coal tariff.

If Lamar Were the Giver.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* If Mr. Lamar had been making a present to the Pope, he might have sent a copy of the Constitution, as President Cleveland did, but it would most likely have been the Confederate Constitution, which he declared in 1862 to be "instinct with immortal life."

The Merry Side Door.

Philadelphia *Times:* Until the Prohibitionists purify both our water and milk the side door will swing as gleefully as of yore.

THE WORLD NEAR AN END.

CAN IT BE THAT IT WILL GO UP IN SMOKE IN 1888?

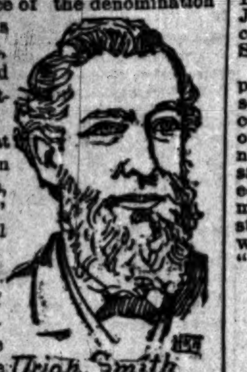
The Battle Creek Adventists Would Not Be Surprised if It Were to Happen—If the Sultan Is Driven Out This Year There Will Be no Doubt of It—The Other Signs Which Have Been Fulfilled—The Meaning of the Falling Stars.

The coming King is at the door
Who once the cross for sinners bore,
But now the righteous ones alone
He comes to gather home.
At the door; at the door.
He is coming; he is coming;
He is even at the door.

An Adventist hymn rolled Saturday evening over the quiet snow. It was New-Year's Eve in Battle Creek, Mich. Four hundred students, youths and maidens, were singing in the college, and the wind carried through the hushed town the tidings that Christ was even at the door.

Rumor has long maintained that 1888 was for Adventists the year of doom. Common fame has pictured them as selling their jewelry, their houses, their worldly goods. Tradesmen in Battle Creek have sent in their bills precipitately. Friends have written them a tearful farewell. All was ready for the Ascension.

Elder Uriah Smith, editor of the *Advent Review*, is the mouthpiece of the denomination in Battle Creek. He is a man of 50, tall, erect, with frank face and smile and very hospitable manners.



Uriah Smith

"Do we believe that the world will soon come to an end? Yes, sir, that is our belief."

"Do you think it will end in 1888?"

"I really cannot say. There are two sets of Adventists. One is always fixing dates; the other admits that the time is doubtful. I belong to the latter class."

"You are uncertain about the year?"

"Precisely. You see, the world may not end for five, ten, or fifteen years. At the same time if it ended in 1888 I should not be surprised. Most of the signs have been given."

"What are the signs?"

"I rely chiefly on the Biblical texts relating to the cleansing of the sanctuary."

"Did not William Miller rely on these texts?"

"Yes; and, relying on them, he foretold the world's end in 1844."

"How were the Adventists affected by the failure of this prophecy?"

"They were much disappointed."

"How did the mistake occur?"

"Through a misapprehension of the word 'sanctuary.'"

"Why do you not prophesy now?"

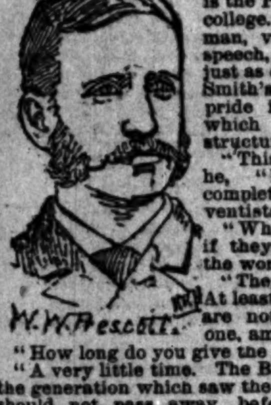
"We have grown more cautious."

"But, in any case, you feel that the end is near?"

"Very near, indeed."

And over the snow to the printing establishment where Elder Smith sat among his books was borne this hymn from the college:

O Christian, have you heard it?
He's coming soon.
Though thousands have deferred it,
He's coming soon.
Let not thy heart grow weary,
He's coming soon.
Morn follows midnight dreary,
He's coming soon.



W. W. Prescott.

Prof. W. W. Prescott is the Principal of the college. He is a young man, very earnest in speech, and with a face just as candid as Elder Smith's. He took great pride in the college, which is a beautiful structure.

"This college," said he, "has just been completed by the Adventists."

"Why do they build if they are sure that the world is ending?"

"They are not sure. At least some of them are not sure. I, for one, am not sure."

"How long do you give the world to last?"

"A very little time. The Bible says that the generation which saw the promised signs should not pass away before the world ended."

"What are the signs which you consider fundamental?"

"There are three. 'The sun shall be darkened,' says the Bible. This event took place in 1780. It was no eclipse. A remarkable darkness fell on the earth at 10 in the morning. Birds sang their evening songs. Fowls went to roost. Cattle sought the farmyard. Science has never been able to account for the occurrence."

"What are the other two?"

"'The moon shall not give her light,' says the Bible. This occurred the day of the great darkness. It was the blackest night ever known. The eye could not see a sheet of white paper held within a few inches of it."

"And the third?"

"Took place later. 'The stars shall fall from Heaven' was the prophecy. The great meteoric shower was seen the night of Nov. 13, 1833. Spectators described the stars as falling 'Even as a fig-tree casteth her untimely figs when she is shaken by a mighty wind.' This completed the tokens that were promised."

"But surely a generation has passed since 1780?"

"Yes, but those who saw the great darkness saw it as a fact, not as a symbol. The Bible meant them to view it symbolically. The meteoric shower of 1833 was known to be a sign."

"Then the generation which saw the shower will see the end of the world?"

"I think so."

"If it was about twenty years old in 1833 it would be seventy-five in 1888."

"It would be enjoying a ripe old age in 1888."

"Then the signs point to 1888 as the year of doom?"

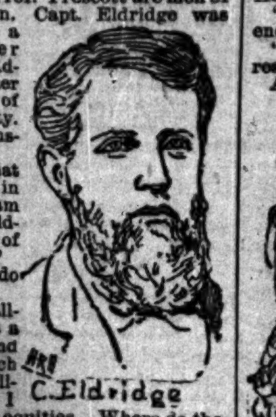
"I cannot say with any certainty. I believe the end to be near. But I cannot be positive."

And as though to confirm Prof. Prescott's doubts this hymn was wafted from the college:

We know not the hour of the Master's appearing;
Yet signs all foretell that the moment is nearing
When he shall return; 'tis a promise most cheering,
But we know not the hour.

He will come; let us watch and be ready,
He will come; Hallelujah, Hallelujah,
He will come on the clouds of his father's bright glory,
But we know not the hour.

Elder Smith and Prof. Prescott are men of the highest erudition. Capt. Eldridge was an old salt before a wandering preacher converted him to Adventism. His manner is marine. His grip of the hand is hearty. His honesty is transparent.



C. Eldridge

"Do I believe that the world will end in 1888? If it does I am ready. So is Mrs. Eldridge. So is my boy of 12. So is the baby."

"On what signs do you rely?"

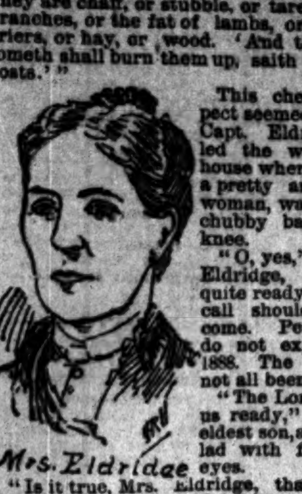
"Partly on the falling stars. That was a wonderful shower, and the generation which saw it is growing smaller every day. But I also depend on the equities. Where do the wicked go when they die?"

Without waiting for an answer to this startling question Capt. Eldridge went on:

"You say they go to Hell. Absurd! Why should they go to Hell? Have they been judged? Have they been condemned? Suppose that, on the Judgment-Day, God should find them innocent. How would they feel? How would you feel? I believe that the Judgment-Day is near at hand, if only for the sake of the wicked."

"Will it necessarily come in 1888?"

"Not necessarily. The wicked have endured their position so long that they can afford to endure it a little longer. But if condemned they will be consumed by fire. You may depend on that. Note that the Bible always likens them to combustible objects. They are chaff, or stubble, or tares, or dried branches, or the fat of lambs, or thorns, or briers, or hay, or wood. 'And the day that cometh shall burn them up, saith the Lord of hosts.'"



Mrs. Eldridge

This cheerful prospect seemed to comfort Capt. Eldridge, who led the way to his house where his wife, a pretty and graceful woman, was dancing a chubby baby on her knee.

"O, yes," said Mrs. Eldridge, "we are quite ready in case the call should suddenly come. Personally, I do not expect it in 1888. The signs have not all been fulfilled."

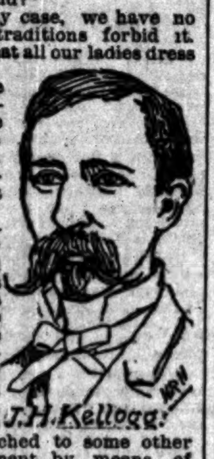
"The Lord will find us ready," added her eldest son, a handsome lad with fine, frank eyes.

"Is it true, Mrs. Eldridge, that the Adventist ladies are sacrificing their jewelry?"

"At the Christmas meeting," she replied, "we received among the contributions a gold chain, a ring, and a pair of earrings."

"Were these given in the view that the world is coming to an end?"

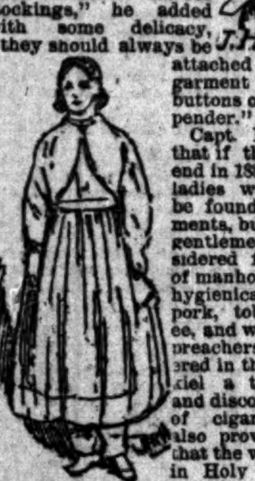
"Perhaps. But, in any case, we have no use for jewelry. Our traditions forbid it. And you have noticed that all our ladies dress in the simplest attire."



J. H. Kellogg.

Then Capt. Eldridge produced a little pamphlet entitled "The Evils of Fashionable Dress," written by Dr. J. H. Kellogg, the principal of the Adventist Sanitarium.

Dr. Kellogg, it appears, is particularly severe on garters and corsets. "The mothers of Grecia's noble sons never wore corsets," he says, "and they were equally unknown to Roman mothers. As for stockings," he added with some delicacy, "they should always be attached to some other garment by means of buttons or a proper suspender."



ADVENT COSTUME.

Capt. Eldridge added that if the world should end in 1888 the Adventist ladies would not only be found in simple garments, but the Adventist gentlemen would be considered fine specimens of manhood, as they live hygienically and eschew pork, tobacco, tea, coffee, and wine. Adventist preachers have discovered in the Book of Ezekiel a text foretelling and discouraging the use of cigars. They can also prove categorically that the wines celebrated in Holy Writ were as harmless as cider.

In the neighborhood of Capt. Eldridge's house lives an Adventist elder of high repute.

"Is the world at an end?" he cried. "Truly, I have not a doubt of it."

"You have, have you not, some justifying text?"

"Yes, sir. My text is this: 'Babylon is fallen.' Now, what is Babylon? Plainly it signifies the church."

"And is the church fallen?"

"How can you ask? Take down the last number of the *Advent Review*. What do you find? How is the temple defiled? By auction sales and lotteries, by 'socials' called grab-bag, necktie, newspaper, popcorn, soap-bubble, broom-drill, donkey, mum. Read this paragraph and imagine the incident happening in the house of God!" And the elder read:

> "Why don't you try your charms on the old men?" was asked of one of the young misses at a church fair as she tucked away a crisp $2 bill that she had just extorted from a young dry-goods clerk.
>
> "O, the old birds are so wary we can't capture them," was the quick reply, and the pretty damsel thrust forward a hand-embroidered slipper-case and smiled so bewitchingly that the reporter's purse opened of its own accord.
>
> "The gals can sell the goods, but their mothers can beat 'em on coffee," observed a gray-headed old deacon, as he sipped a cup of rich Java, the delicious aroma of which filled the entire room.

"And what," continued the Elder, "are the practices in English Sunday-schools? Hear this extract from a religious paper published in London:

> After this an hour was spent in kissing and kissing. Then came the grand treat called "the army." Marching around in pairs, these Sunday-school teachers went through a drill in which "present arms" and "fire a volley" meant embracing and kissing between the sexes. When we state that the male "teachers" knelt down before their partners to embrace them and that six "volleys" were ordered at once, or that kissing in that posture was ordered to continue until the word "halt" from the bugle-man, the reason of our departure and strong, indignant protest will be evident.

"And this, which happened in Boston," continued the indignant Elder:

> The crazy tea party in the vestry of the M. E. Church last Thursday evening was one of the most enjoyable church festivities ever held in this town. At 6 o'clock a procession of crazy waiters suddenly appeared, carrying washboards, dripping-pans, dishpans, baskets, lapboards, and other articles too numerous to mention. The costumes of the waiters were of all colors, shapes, and styles. A double-headed man and our popular market-man, arrayed in elephant trousers, bangs, false hair, rouge, and court-plaster, and carrying an immense washboard, were sights well worth the 10 cents admission—not counting the host of other waiters who had escaped from some asylum previous to the occasion.

"Now, sir," concluded the Elder, "you know why we consider these as Last-Day tokens. Babylon is fallen. The church is debased. The world is coming to an end."

"In 1888?"

"I think it very likely."

A trustee of the college who dropped in to see the Elder took an original view of the matter.

"I consider," he said, "that the end of the world is plainly foreshadowed in the decline of the Ottoman Empire. The Sultan of Turkey is the Apollyon of Revelation. To those who have studied the Scriptures closely his fall is an incontestible proof that 'the great decisive day is at hand.'"

"In 1888?"

"If Russia or Austria drive the Turk from Constantinople in 1888 then that will be the date of the world's end. If not it will come later. But come it must."

And this is the remarkable characteristic of the Adventists. Each has his own reason for believing that the day of judgment is near. Each has his own favorit text or set of texts. Each puts his own construction upon them. They are perfectly sincere. Their lives are irreproachable.

"Remember," said an Elder, "that all the prophecies of the Old Testament were proved to be true. Isaiah prophesied the birth of Christ. Micah prophesied his birthplace. Jeremiah prophesied Herod's massacre. Isaiah prophesied the coming of John the Baptist. And as the prophecies of the First Advent came true, so will the prophecies of the Second Advent."

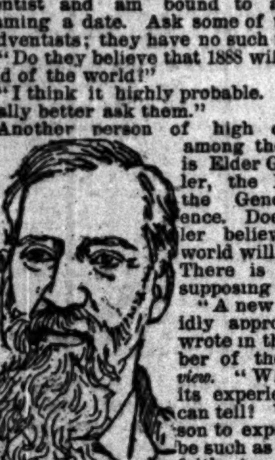
"In 1888?"

"Don't ask me. I am a Seventh-Day Adventist and am bound to abstain from naming a date. Ask some of the First Day Adventists; they have no such restrictions."

"Do they believe that 1888 will witness the end of the world?"

"I think it highly probable. But you had really better ask them."

Another person of high consideration among the Adventists is Elder George I. Butler, the President of the General Conference. Does Elder Butler believe that the world will end in 1888? There is ground for supposing that he does.



ELDER BUTLER.

"A new year is rapidly approaching," he wrote in the last number of the *Advent Review*. "What will be its experiences? Who can tell? We have reason to expect they will be such as will test our faith to the utmost. We are in the perils of the last days. We are rapidly nearing the great conflict of the earth's history. Everything which can be shaken will be shaken. The Third Angel's message is committed to our hands."

"What does that mean?" a friend of Elder Butler was asked.

"The Third Angel's message," said he, "has three grand purposes."

"The first?"

"To warn the church of the conflicts between the beast and the saints."

"The second?"

"To warn the world of the seven last plagues."

"The third?"

"To prepare the saints for Christ's coming."

"What is the beast?"

"The United States."

"How do you know it?"

"Because the beast is designated as being two-horned. What are the two horns? The civil and the temporal power. It is only in the United States that these powers are separated and both held by the people in their own hands."

"Then who are the saints?"

"Those who believe in the Second Advent."

"Will the beast persecute the saints?"

"We have been persecuted all over the country."

"On what ground?"

"Observing the Sabbath on what you call Saturday. The first-day Sabbath is a relic of Paganism and Romanism."

"Will the saints prevail?"

"Our victory is very near."

"What are the seven plagues?"

"The torments poured out upon the persecutors of the saints."

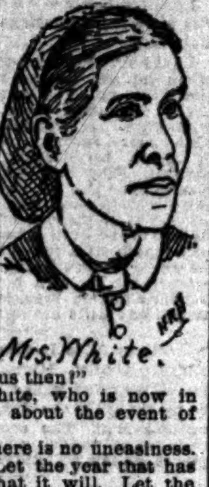
"Will they be poured out immediately?"

"Immediately, some say."

"Does the Third Angel's message point to the speedy end of the world?"

"In every line. The unclean spirits are preparing for the great conflict. In America all is ready for a universal Sunday law. The Papal power, which is the first beast, has declared the Pope infallible. The voice of the Third Angel is heard. This is the most solemn period in the history of the church. The end of all things is at hand."

Mrs. E. G. White, widow of the real founder of the denomination, which is directly descended from the Millerites of 1844, makes a stirring appeal to her sisters in the *Advent Review*.



Mrs. White.

"For what," she says, "shall we hoard up treasures? To be swept away by the flames of the last day? Shall we lay up gold and silver to be a witness against us in the judgment? The time is coming when commandment-keepers can neither buy nor sell. Of what use will houses and lands, bank stock and merchandise, be to us then?"

Evidently, Sister White, who is now in California, has qualms about the event of 1888.

But at Battle Creek there is no uneasiness. All is rest and peace. Let the year that has opened bring forth what it will. Let the angels of wrath fly abroad over the country, pouring out their vials upon the wicked. At Battle Creek the lamps of the great sanitarium glimmer softly on the snow, and the students of the college fill the night with hymns of praise, and, with Bible in hand, the faithful gather in their quiet homes and prove by text and margin that Christ is at the door.

THE CHARLESTON IS ALL RIGHT.

Denial of the Statement that Faulty Steel Had Been Used.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 1.—Regarding the reported discovery of grave defects in the steel intended to be used in the construction of the cruiser Charleston and the snapping of several heavy deck-beams during an attempt to slightly bend them, as mentioned in the Washington dispatches last night, an interview with George W. Prescott, President of the Union Iron Works, is published, in which he said:

I have heard of no accident of that kind at our shipyards. Had such a thing happened it is more than probable I should have heard of it. The steel used in the construction of the Charleston has all successfully stood the Government tests. There is a corps of Government officials here who superintend and inspect all the work done on the cruiser. I do not think there is any foundation for the report. It would not have been surprising if some of the steel showed a slight defect while being worked, but that could not be considered as a very startling feature. The steel for the deck-beams was manufactured by Andrew Carnegie of Pittsburg, Pa., and was thoroughly tested right there at the works. All the material made here, such as wrought iron, cast iron, and steel, is also severely tested by Lieut. Gilmore, the local inspector. The steel now being put into the Charleston is of as good a quality as was ever put into a vessel.

Concerning work on the Charleston, Mr. Prescott said satisfactory progress was being made. The vessel will probably be launched in February instead of January as expected.

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Just such a preparation it is claimed is the concentrated liquid extract of malt and hops which is now offered to the profession under the name of The "Best" Tonic, which has recently appeared on sale in most of our drug stores.

A trial will convince as to its palatability and price, and the certificate of analysis by Prof. E. G. Love of New York City seems to give unquestionable evidence of its therapeutic value, and it only remains for this new remedy to endure the crucial test of clinical experimentation to take its place among the many really valuable proprietary remedies now so extensively prescribed by the profession.—*From Medical Bulletin, December, 1887.*

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Chemical Laboratory—Cornell University

ITHICA, N. Y., Jan. 5th, 1888.

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Very respectfully yours,

PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY. CHARLES A. SCHAEFFER.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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OVER FIVE MILLION DOLLARS With us in our investments at this time.

TO INVESTORS.

I offer for sale First Mortgage Bonds in the sums of $200 and upwards, secured on improved farms in Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas, and Dakota.

SAFE, being secured on desirable farms which are yearly growing in value.

RELIABLE for income, paying interest promptly and regularly.

CONTROLLED by investors, and therefore not subject to depreciation, fluctuation, manipulation, or repudiation.

READILY NEGOTIABLE owing to the form of securities used.

FARMS INSPECTED and titles carefully examined before lending.

Parties desiring investments are invited to call or address me.

I have been negotiating Farm Loans for many years, and will be glad to furnish references in Chicago or the New England States.

CHARLES A. WILSON, INVESTMENT SECURITIES, No. 94 Dearborn-st. Chicago.

1888—INVESTMENTS—1888.

Farmers Trust Co., 111 DEARBORN-ST.

6 Per Cent Savings Bonds.

Secured by Real-Estate Mortgages, transferred to Merchants Loan and Trust Co. Trustee.

Denominations $1, $5, $10, $25, $50, $100, $500, $1,000.

7 Per Cent Guaranteed Western Mortgages.

In sums of $200 to $1,000, made under direct supervision of a member of this company.

COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL BONDS. To net investor 4½ per cent to 6 per cent.

INVESTMENTS Made with GREAT CARE for savings banks, colleges, and other institutions holding trust funds. A fac-simile SAVINGS BOND will be mailed to each applicant desiring to investigate.

S. A. Kean & Co., BANKERS, 100 Washington-st., Chicago.

Accounts received. Interest-bearing Certificates of Deposit issued.

State, Municipal, and Railroad Bonds, and other 4 to 8 per cent investments constantly on hand.

THE interest of Mr. Stuyvesant Peabody in our business ceases as of this date, and the firm name is changed to Peabody, Houghteling & Co. FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO. Chicago, Jan. 1, 1888.

PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 115 Dearborn-st. Mortgages. Building Loans. Investments.

WEST PARK BONDS.

The semi-annual interest on the Chicago West Park 7 per cent bonds is due Jan. 1, 1888, and payable on and after that date at the Chicago National Bank, corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TWENTY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, CHICAGO.

At the Close of Business Dec. 31, 1887.

RESOURCES.

United States bonds, at par, market value of same $535,108		$ 500,400.00
Other bonds and premiums		777,887.50
Real estate		30,791.34
Cash and exchange		601,858.58
Loans on demand	2,882,670.64	
Loans on time	1,827,616.93	
Loans on real estate	617,250.00	
		5,327,537.57
		$7,238,424.99

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$ 500,000.00
Surplus fund	293,461.25
Undivided profits	100,454.95
Due depositors	6,344,508.79
	$7,238,424.99

State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.: I, James S. Gibbs, Cashier of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[L. S.] JAS. S. GIBBS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, A. D. 1887.

[L. S.] FENIMORE I. COOPER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
W. H. REID, JNO. J. MITCHELL, Directors.
CHARLES C. YOE, Stockholder.

I have personally examined the notes, securities, and cash as represented above, and find them satisfactory and correct, an unusually good class of assets. JAMES D. STURGES, National Bank Examiner.

Money Loaned on Goods STORED IN SILVERMAN'S WAREHOUSE,

Situated on West Twelfth-st., west of Western-av., on the crossing of the Wisconsin Central and Pan Handle Railroads.

Facilities for loading and unloading car-loads of goods in warehouse.

Fire insurance, 1 per cent.

Will make liberal advances on goods stored there, such as Provisions, Hides, Tallow, Flour, Grain and Seeds in Bags, Broom Corn, Groceries; also on Iron and Woodenware.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 93 Dearborn-st.

8 Per Cent Investments.

We can supply in suitable amounts First Mortgages on Improved Farms—one-third value of the land only—bearing interest at the above rate. We refer to numerous local investors regarding the satisfactory nature of the investments.

P. E. STANLEY & CO. 88 & 90 Washington-st.

The Northwestern National Bank OF CHICAGO.

Capital, $200,000. Surplus, $50,000. Trust Fund, $2,000,000.

The Trust Fund consists of U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds and other securities exceeding $2,000,000 in value, which are held by Trustees and pledged by the Stockholders as additional security for all obligations of the Bank.

This Bank aims to serve its correspondents faithfully, and offers every facility consistent with sound and conservative banking.

Chicago Money to Loan AT LOWEST RATES. Applications accepted PROMPTLY; no delay. KNOTT & LEWIS, 99 Randolph-st.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

Stephen L. Robinson, late of Morris & Robinson, has been admitted a member of our firm from Jan. 1st, 1888. C. A. WHYLAND & CO.

C. A. WHYLAND. S. L. ROBINSON.

C. A. WHYLAND & CO., Commission Merchants and Brokers.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, STOCKS, AND PETROLEUM.

Room 3, 260 Clark-st., CHICAGO

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Merchants' Loan & Trust Company will be held at its office on the third day of January, 1888, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 12 m., for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. F. C. OSBORN, Secretary. Chicago, Dec. 23, 1887.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the CHICAGO WEST DIVISION RAILWAY COMPANY, for the election of a Board of Directors of said company and the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 59 State-st., Chicago, Ill., on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1888, at 3 o'clock p. m. GEORGE L. WEBB, Secretary.

FRENCH LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

Fastest Line to the Continent. In New York service five new ocean greyhounds, unexcelled in dimensions, speed, and elegance, leave New York every Saturday, and arrive at Havre the following Saturday, where passengers are transferred direct from docks by company's own special train to Paris and other continental cities. MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI, General Western Agent, 170 Washington-st., Chicago.

THE NOW WELL-KNOWN ISLAND OF BERMUDA

Is reached in sixty hours from New York by the elegant steamers of the Quebec S. S. Co., sailing weekly. The situation of these islands south of the Gulf Stream renders FROST UNKNOWN, and the porous coral formation PREVENTS MALARIA. The Quebec S. S. Co. also dispatch highest class passenger steamers every seventeen days for Santa Cruz and the principal West India Islands, affording a charming tropical trip at a cost of about five dollars per day. For all particulars apply to A. AHERN, Sec'y, Quebec, Canada, THOS. COOK & SONS, 233 South Clark-st., Chicago, or A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 51 Broadway, New York.

MANDEL BROTHERS 117 to 123 State-st.

OUR GREAT ANNUAL SALE OF LINENS —AND— Housekeeping Goods, MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, —AND— Embroideries WILL BE INAUGURATED TODAY.

WE SHALL OFFER GREAT BARGAINS.

Judicious Buyers Will Consult Their Own Interest and Pay Us a Visit During This Month.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. City offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee & Oconomowoc	b 8.00 am	a 7.00 am
Milwaukee	a11.30 am	b 4.00 pm
Milwaukee	a 3.00 pm	a 1.15 pm
Milwaukee	b 5.00 pm	b10.30 am
Milwaukee & Oconomowoc	a10.30 pm	a 7.00 pm
Milwaukee & Oconomowoc	a 7.30 pm	a 9.30 am
Milwaukee		b10.30 pm
Waukesha	b 8.00 am	a 7.00 am
Waukesha	a11.30 am	a 1.15 pm
Waukesha	a 3.00 pm	b 4.00 pm
Waukesha	b 5.00 pm	a 7.00 pm
Waukesha	c10.30 pm	b10.30 am
Racine	b11.30 am	b 4.00 pm
Racine, Freeport & Burlington	b 8.00 am	b10.30 am
Racine, Freeport & Burlington	b 5.00 pm	b 7.00 pm
Racine	a 7.30 pm	b10.30 am
Racine	a 3.00 pm	a 1.15 pm
Elgin	b 8.30 am	b10.25 am
Elgin & Rockford	b11.30 am	b 2.30 pm
Elgin & Rockford	b 4.00 pm	b10.25 am
Elgin & Rockford	a 7.30 pm	
Elgin	b 5.15 pm	b 8.20 am
Elgin	a10.40 pm	a 6.50 am
Elgin, Sunday only	4.00 pm	10.25 am
Rockford	c10.40 pm	
La Crosse, Winona, Stillwater, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Aberdeen	b 8.00 am a 7.30 pm a10.30 pm	b10.30 pm a 9.30 am a 7.00 am
Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco	a 7.30 pm c10.40 pm b11.30 am	a 8.00 am a 6.50 am b 2.30 pm
Cedar Rapids, Clinton & Dubuque	b11.30 am c10.40 pm	b 2.30 pm b 6.50 am
Madison, Beloit, Janesville & Mineral Point	b11.30 am	b 2.30 pm
Madison & Janesville	b 5.00 pm	b 7.00 pm
Madison	a11.30 am c10.30 pm	a 7.00 pm a 7.00 am
Appleton & Green Bay	b11.30 am	b 1.15 pm
Green Bay, Ishpeming, Menominee & Marquette	b10.30 pm	a 7.00 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh & Berlin	a11.30 am	b 4.00 pm
Mason City, Algona, Canton, Mitchell, Owatonna, Faribault, Chamberlain, St. Paul, and Minneapolis	a11.30 am c11.30 am c10.30 pm c10.40 pm	a 7.00 am d 2.30 pm d 7.00 am a 7.00 pm
Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Yankton, Wolsey, Aberdeen, etc.	a11.30 am a 7.30 pm c10.40 pm	b 2.30 pm a 8.00 am d 7.00 am

aDaily. bDaily except Sunday. cDaily except Saturday. dDaily except Monday.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Time Tables, showing full movements of all Trains, Maps, Sleeping-Car Reservations, and other information, apply at ticket offices, No. 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, No. 22 Fifth-av., and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.:

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco, Denver, Omaha, and Council Bluffs	§12.00 m §10.30 pm § 7.30 pm	§2.15 pm §6.50 am § 7.00 am
Dixon, Sterling, Clinton, Tama, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, & Des Moines	* 8.30 am §12.00 m §10.30 pm § 7.30 pm	* 6.10 pm §2.15 pm §6.50 am § 8.00 am
Sioux City & Northern Nebraska	§ 7.30 pm §10.30 pm	§ 8.00 am § 6.50 am
Freeport, Rockford & Elgin	*10.15 am * 4.15 pm *11.30 pm	* 2.40 pm *10.30 am *11.20 pm
Rockford & Elgin	* 7.15 am	* 5.50 pm
Rockford	* 9.00 am	* 6.50 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Madison, Ashland, and Duluth	§ 5.00 pm §10.35 pm	§ 9.30 am § 7.00 am
Huron, Pierre, Winona, Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	* 9.00 am § 9.00 pm	* 6.50 pm § 6.25 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9.20 am * 4.45 pm	* 8.30 pm *10.25 am
Madison & Milwaukee	x 8.30 am *11.30 am § 3.00 pm	x 1.45 pm * 1.50 pm § 7.00 pm

WESTERN. (Continued.)

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.

For tickets and sleeping-car accommodations apply at 211 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station, on Canal, corner of Adams-st.

The only line running daily through sleepers from Chicago to Denver, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Topeka, St. Joseph, Atchison, Kansas City, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. Free reclining-chair cars to St. Joseph, Atchison, Kansas City, and Council Bluffs.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Galesburg, Streator & La Crosse	† 8.35 am	† 5.50 pm
Rockford and Sioux City	†11.00 am	† 2.50 pm
Council Bluffs and Neb points	†12.01 pm	* 2.00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison	†12.01 pm	† 2.00 pm
Omaha, Lincoln & Denver	* 1.00 pm	* 6.00 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 4.30 pm	* 9.30 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4.55 pm	†10.35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4.55 pm	†10.35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, & Denver	* 5.35 pm	* 2.00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison and Topeka	* 5.35 pm	* 9.45 am
Mendota and Galesburg	* 8.45 pm	† 2.30 pm
Sioux City	†10.00 pm	† 6.35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	*10.30 pm	* 6.55 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, and Atchison	*10.30 pm	* 6.20 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. §Daily except Monday.

The 11.00 a. m. and 10.00 p. m. trains leave from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Wisconsin Central Line.

Depot corner of Polk street and Fifth avenue. City ticket offices, 205 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a 3.00 pm	1.30 pm
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a10.30 pm	7.30 am
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a 3.00 pm	1.30 pm
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a10.30 pm	7.30 am
Waukesha Short Line	b 8.30 am	7.10 pm
Waukesha Short Line	a 5.00 pm	10.45 am
Waukesha Short Line	a10.30 pm	7.30 am
Waukesha Short Line	a 3.00 pm	1.30 pm
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a 3.00 pm	1.30 pm
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a10.30 pm	7.30 am
Ashland, Lake Superior	a 3.00 pm	1.30 pm
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	b 8.30 am	7.10 pm

aDaily. bExcept Sunday.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d-st., and Thirty-ninth-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8.40 am	* 8.00 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8.30 pm	§7.20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8.40 am	* 8.00 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8.30 pm	§7.20 am
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass.	* 3.30 pm	* 9.00 am
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8.40 am	* 8.00 pm
Gilman Passenger	* 4.30 pm	* 9.55 am
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*11.00 am	* 2.50 pm
aDubuque & Sioux City Express	§10.00 pm	c 6.35 am

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. §Daily.

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

New York Central & Hudson River, and Boston & Albany Railroads.

Trains arrive and depart as follows: *Chicago*—Foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. *New York*—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. *Boston*—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line) Nos. 4 & 11	† 6.50 am	† 7.40 pm
Day Express, Nos. 2 & 3	* 9.00 am	* 7.40 pm
New York—Limited, Nos. 6 & 5	* 3.10 pm	* 9.50 am
Kalamazoo Accom., Nos. 10 & 13	† 4.00 pm	†10.20 am
Atlantic Express, Nos. 8 & 9	* 4.15 pm	* 7.45 am
Night Express, Nos. 12 & 7	* 9.10 pm	* 7.00 am

Via Chicago & West Michigan Ry.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]

BERMUDA, The Land of the Lily and the Rose. HAMILTON HOTEL WILL OPEN DEC. 15, 1887. For circulars, etc., address WALTER AIKEN, Manager, Hamilton, Bermuda.

PURSUING CLENDENIN.

THE STATE SENATORS WILL NOT LET UP ON HIM.

Why They Did Not Present That Memorial to Vilas—The Matter to Be Carried Into the State Convention if Necessary—Senator Bell Wants to Run for Governor as a Fusion Candidate—Socialists Working for Harrison for Mayor.

The Illinois Democrats are still at loggerheads over the momentous question as to whether or not "Bill" Springer and his protégé, Postmaster Clendenin, are bigger than their party. The issue will determine whether Civil-Service Commissioner Oberly and his clique are in control, or the decent Democrats. The majority on the State Committee in effect asked for the removal or resignation of Clendenin, but Postmaster-General Vilas has ignored the request and the "combine" has a loyal member still holding an important office under Mr. Cleveland. When the State convention meets a resolution requesting the resignation of the Springfield Postmaster will be introduced. This may or may not be approved of, but in any event the General Post-Office Department will be called on by Senators Forman, Seiter, and Higgins to inquire into Clendenin's interest in the "combine."

These three Senators, being influential Democrats, undertook to prove, to the satisfaction of Mr. Cleveland and his Cabinet, that Clendenin, as the partner of Rees, was implicated in the "combine." They condensed the evidence given before the State Senate Investigating Committee on this point, and then prepared a memorial to the Postmaster-General, Mr. Vilas. It has not been presented, because Mr. Vilas for some reason or other was induced to take the position that if Clendenin had done wrong it was a matter for the Sangamon County grand jury and Illinois Democrats to attend to; so the three Senators have been awaiting the installation of Don Dickinson, who is not so closely identified with John Oberly as Mr. Vilas.

The preliminary skirmishes have caused considerable ill-feeling and threaten to split the party. Senators Forman, Seiter, and Higgins are determined to push the Administration until they know whether Congressman Springer has more influence than his party, and, further than this, all the Illinois representatives and prominent officeholders at Washington have been placed on record. This course has been pursued by the Senators in order to determine who were and who were not in accord with the movement to oust Clendenin, and it has been successful in the main. It has precluded the possibility of Mr. Vilas getting the Illinois delegation to the National convention for Vice-President, and arrayed Assistant Postmaster-General Stevenson and ex-Land Commissioner Sparks against Oberly.

Gen. Stevenson and Auditor Day of the Treasury are the only Illinoisans at Washington who have declared themselves in favor of an investigation of Clendenin's actions. Col. Morrison is not classed among the friends of the "combine," all his intimates in the party being against it, but he has not said anything derogatory to Clendenin, and has contented himself by simply asserting, "The Senators who want an investigation are honest men and good Democrats." This is regarded as a half-hearted indorsement of the charges preferred by the Senators, but it is not satisfactory. Congressman Townshend is not going to interfere, and his reply to inquiries on the subject has been: "It is none of my business. I have got enough to do to look after my own district." Mr. Sparks has not committed himself either way, but if he is pushed he will have to indorse the complaining Senators, who can, if they want to, curtail his political prominence. Pension Commissioner Black has not taken sides either way, and Anderson and Lane being new members have taken the same postion.

"The division of sentiment," said a prominent Democrat yesterday, "among Cleveland's subordinates and supporters in Congress has caused considerable dissatisfaction throughout the State, and the Republicans will have a walk-away this fall. If a man holding a Federal position is connected with a corrupt ring he should be removed, and Cleveland cannot afford to sustain him. Vilas has made a serious blunder and Senators Forman, Seiter, and Higgins will not ask him to interfere. They will not present their memorial until Vilas goes to the Interior Department, and when Don Dickinson becomes Postmaster-General they may receive a respectful hearing."

SENATOR BELL FOR GOVERNOR ON A FUSION TICKET.

The Democratic State Central Committee will be called together in a few days by Secretary Mize to determine when the State Convention shall be held. It is the intention to let the Republicans put their ticket in the field, and then the Democrats will try and effect a fusion with the Union Labor party, which has been organizing throughout the State. If this course is pursued Senator Bell of Peoria will be nominated for Governor, as he alleges he has promises of support from several of the labor leaders—Charles G. Dixon, Senator R. M. Burke, and others. He trained to a degree with the labor members of the last Legislature, and in return for his assistance they propose to enter into a coalition with the Democrats. The plan is to have the Laborites meet ahead of the Democrats and nominate Bell, who would probably be the choice of the Granger element and the Greenbackers, having identified himself with their movement eleven years ago.

The supporters of Mr. Sparks, though, may have something to say about this. If Mr. Sparks will run for Governor he will doubtless have more votes in the convention, even if Bell has been making an active canvass. Bell's scheme is to fuse, and he has made no secret of it, having written several letters to that effect to friends throughout the State whose assistance he desires.

THE UNION PACIFIC AND THE TARIFF.

Congressman Dorsey of Nebraska, who was at the Palmer yesterday, speaking of the Pacific Railroad Commission's reports, said that the Union Pacific Road was a giant with its hands tied. The Government had forbid it from stretching out its feelers, and the consequence was that the Chicago & Northwestern run into territory that it could not otherwise do if the Union Pacific had been allowed to build its branches into territory that every one knew would pay the road handsomely. There was no doubt that these Pacific roads could be made to pay their indebtedness to the Government, but whether by creating a sinking fund, putting them into new hands with new concessions or the Government taking control he was not prepared to say. He did know that the time had gone by when a few men who controlled them could manage not only to run Nebraska politics but influence National affairs as well. Gould, Russell Sage, Dillon, and Huntington had profited to the extent of millions, but he believed that their stock had passed into so many hands that the Government's ability to recover was doubtful.

Speaking of tariff legislation, Mr. Dorsey said that THE TRIBUNE was right in insisting upon a rigid reduction of the customs tariff rates, even at the expense of being called free trade. Nebraska only last fall had declared for a speedy reduction of the tariff, and, while he had not consulted with the Nebraska delegation, he believed they would be false to the State if they allowed the farmers of Nebraska to be oppressed in the interests of the manufacturers of the East.

THE SOCIALISTS WORKING FOR HARRISON FOR MAYOR.

An attempt will be made to unite the various factions of the Labor party for the purpose of capturing some of the wards in the coming Aldermanic election. The Socialists will probably extend the olive branch of peace to the alienated and disgruntled laborites who have flocked by themselves and established little parties of their own. A strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the conservative trade unions. The Trade and Labor Assembly is the special point of attack, and every effort will be made to swing that organization into line for independent political action. The average Socialist is now working and hoping for two things—viz.: to secure the balance of power in the City Council and to elect Carter Harrison the next Mayor of Chicago. A year ago they would accept nothing short of the earth and were in politics merely as a method of propagating Socialism. From now on the Socialists will take anything they can get and will be in politics for revenge. You catch a crowd of Socialists together and you will hear them talking about what a mistake they made in forcing Harrison out of the race and how they will elect him a year from now. They will make a desperate effort to rally their forces this spring so as to be in shape to make a good deal with the Democrats in the next Mayoralty election.

TROUBLE ON GOOSE ISLAND.

Goose Island, the Twenty-third Ward, alias the old Seventeenth Ward, alias the County Mayo—God bless it!—is agitated. Celtic and Norwegian society is stirred to its very depths, and the breaking of a door in John Brown's civil-service headquarters with one end of a beer-keg in order to forcibly carry a primary did not cause such a sensation in political circles. Even when John Weisbrod, a reputable barber, was made Commodore of the Chicago avenue bridge, and Michael C. Lucey became one of the supreme dictators in the Gleeson Labor party, there was no such consternation as has been occasioned by the severing of the political and business partnership which has existed for some time between Senator Michael Francesco Garrity and Ald. Carney, one of the deaf mutes now representing the Twenty-third Ward in the Council. They have been "wid" each other when the Irish gentry disputed the right of the Swedish residents to monopolize the memberships on all the committees and control all the delegations to all the conventions, but they have never been hailed as victors. They have lost every contest, being worsted by the Johnsons, the Weckiers, the Weisbrods, Sundeliuses, et al., and Carney lost some reputation in the Council when he let his Aldermanic colleague try to make Chili Colorow, or something else, of John M. Dunphy and three or four others. Carney had had the éclat of kicking a corner off the face of a former health office employé, but his lustre was dimmed when McCormick endeavored to carve the son of an ex-City Treasurer and unfortunate candidate for Sheriff.

Carney's term in the Council expires this spring and seeking a reëlection he suggested to Senator Garrity that their popularity warranted them in starting a swell wet grocery, where patronizing constituents and wayfarers generally could slake their thirst. The idea was mutually indorsed, and the plain, every-day five-cent beer saloon on the northwest corner of Clark and Kinzie streets was to become a gilded palace. Carney & Garrity was to be the firm name, and M. J. Corcoran, the youthful statesmen resolved, could no longer control the political destinies of the North Side. But politics is a fickle game and a partnership in a saloon frequently proves to be so also, and Carney now owns the grocery and Garrity is said to have resolved to open a rival establishment. Diagonally across the street Walter Crawford has a place for which the police authorities refused to renew the license, and this the Thirteenth District Senator is reported as having decided to buy. The Senator is also, it is alleged, going to ally his abilities and genius with the Swedish element, and if this should prove true an Alderman representing that nationality will succeed Carney in the Council. Two Irish Aldermen from a ward where the Swedes poll the most Republican votes is not regarded as an equitable distribution of the offices, and in any event a Swede will probably be nominated in place of Carney, who may go back to his first love, the Democrats.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH WARD.

The candidates for Aldermen of the Twenty-fifth Ward and their friends were busy at work in the political field all day yesterday finishing up the canvass of the various districts. Mr. Bisbee and Senator Crawford visited Cummings and South Chicago during the day and found not less than fifty Republicans out working. Dr. McLaughlin will undoubtedly poll a good vote there, but the vote in the other districts will bring Swan's up somewhat. Bisbee will carry every district. A meeting was to have been held last night at Grand Crossing, and Messrs. Bisbee and Crawford were on hand as speakers. Grand Crossing will give Bisbee and Swan a large majority, as will the north end district, except the one in which Church resides. The opposition held a meeting at Flood's Hall yesterday afternoon to complete the details for today's work. They think, so they say, that the people will be surprised when they see the vote Church will get. Undoubtedly they will—it will be so very small.

A PACK OF SILLY BURGLARS.

They Ransack the House, but Miss the Diamonds and Silverware.

Dr. and Mrs. Ed Bert of No. 3242 Vernon avenue had decided not to keep open house yesterday, but a couple of callers came around early in the morning, forced an entrance with a "jimmy," drugged the sleeping family, and then ransacked every apartment. The house is richly furnished, and contains a great many valuables that ought to delight the eyes of even the most exacting burglars, but the doctor's callers showed a surprising disregard for diamonds, fine jewelry, solid silverware, and even money, and carried off only the doctor's gold watch, his daughter's corsets, and a curtain cord.

Two years ago, when the doctor built his house, he insisted that it should be made as secure as possible against burglars, and after it was completed he called in a number of experts to pass judgment on the security of the fastenings. They told him that they could not suggest any improvements, so the doctor and his family have felt quite safe. Sunday night they retired much later than usual, and were awakened at 6 o'clock in the morning by the shrieking of a servant, who had gotten up and discovered that burglars had been through the house. Of course, the family were badly frightened, but they lost no time in notifying the police. Two officers responded, went all over the house, found traces of the burglars in every room, and then went away. It was easy enough to see how they got in and just what they did. A kitchen window ten feet above the ground was forced open with a bar and with such violence that the sash, lock, and glass were broken. One man took a wax candle off the sideboard, covered it with the doctor's best hat, and entered all the sleeping rooms, rummaging through bureau drawers and turning everything topsy turvy. Entering the room where the doctor and his wife were asleep he took the doctor's pantaloons and vest from the closet and carried them down-stairs, together with several silk and velvet dresses. The watch was taken from the vest pocket, but the garments were left in the parlor. The doctor had placed a large sum of money under his pillow, and his shirt, containing two diamond studs, was spread over the back of a chair, but neither was touched.

On the mantel was a case containing Mrs. Bert's diamonds, and other jewelry, but although a burned match was dropped immediately in front of the case, the contents were not disturbed. The doctor's private desk in the library was found open, but not so much as a scrap of paper was taken, nor was any of the bric-à-brac or a large amount of silverware that was on the sideboard in the dining-room disturbed. In every room were pieces of burned matches and droppings from the candle; Miss Bert's corsets were taken from her room, but her jewelry was not touched. The doctor thinks that they were used to wrap burglar tools in and that they were tied with a cord that was taken from a parlor curtain. A servant girl sleeping in the basement says she woke up at fifteen minutes past 3 o'clock and heard footsteps in the parlor, but, supposing that the doctor had a professional call, she simply looked at the clock and then fell asleep. All of the family suffered from nausea immediately after being aroused, and this makes the doctor believe they were drugged.

A peculiar circumstance in connection with the burglary is the strange conduct of the second girl. She was employed three weeks ago, and Sunday night she asked permission to go out for awhile. At noon yesterday she had not returned, and the doctor went to the employment agency from which she came, got the address of her relatives on Milwaukee avenue, and went out there. He found the girl, and she explained her absence by saying that she had not gone home because it was so stormy. She said she would return in time for supper, but she had not reached the house at 10 o'clock last night.

Philadelphia's Usual Masquerade.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—The beat of the drum, the toot of the brass horn, and the shouts of hilarious masqueraders were heard in all quarters today. The same crowd of men, the same antics, the same variety of costuming, and the same jaded appearance indicating an all-night's outing were to be seen. The air in the neighborhood of the State-House was filled with the strains of music all day. Until late in the afternoon, clowns, Indians on foot and riding horses, kings, queens, harlequins, ladies, knights, dudes, hod-carriers, and the like passed up and down with their funny antics and accompanying bands.

A Northwestern Assignment.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 2.—F. L. Mortimer, owner of the Mortimer apartment house, which was destroyed by fire a few weeks ago, made an assignment today for the benefit of his creditors. The assignee states that the failure was due to the low award made by the adjusters and the attachment of the insurance by several creditors, and that the assets consist of real estate, $50,000, and insurance, $47,500, while the liabilities are $40,173, due local creditors. It is learned from other sources that the real estate is largely incumbered.

Minneapolis' Murder Trial.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 2.—Prosecuting-Attorney F. F. Davis' argument in the Barrett murder trial occupied the entire day in the District Court. W. W. Erwin, for the defense, will speak tomorrow, and the case will doubtless go to the jury at night. Interest increases as the trial draws to a close.

Madame Ashe

from Boston will be at the Palmer House, Chicago, on the 3d, 4th, and 5th of January, with a choice selection of French gowns, wraps, and novelties.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

WHY AMERICAN SHIPS CANNOT COMPETE WITH FOREIGN ONES.

Report of Commissioner of Navigation Morton—Important Changes in the Existing Laws Recommended—American Vessels Will Have No Chance Unless Aided by Subsidies or Bounties—New Regulations Needed on the Lakes and Rivers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—The report of C. B. Morton, Commissioner of Navigation, sets forth in detail the various aids and advantages enjoyed by the shipping of other nations, and concludes that it is impossible, without a change of the present conditions, for our navigation to regain its lost supremacy in the foreign trade. He says that our vessels must be put on an equality with foreign ships, or they must be gradually forced out of the contest. Bounties or subsidies are paid by Spain, Italy, Germany, France, etc., and British vessels have been and are aided under one guise or another. The report alludes to various facts relating to the West Indian and South American trade, which naturally belongs to this country, but is almost monopolized by European ships.

With regard to the coasting trade the Commissioner says the case is different, and the shipping employed—amounting to 3,090,282 tons, without including many craft not documented—is reasonably prosperous, especially upon the lakes, where the coastwise trade is developing rapidly, the increase in the American tonnage there during the year ending June 30, 1887, being 21,161. The gain upon the Pacific coast was 8,761 tons, and it was about the same on the Western rivers. The total documented tonnage of the United States is 4,105,844, distributed as follows: Atlantic and Gulf, 2,638,272; Pacific coast, 356,445; Northern lakes, 783,722; Western rivers, 327,405. The foreign-going registered tonnage is 1,015,562. The Commissioner recommends that the coasting trade be relieved of its burdens as to pilotage fees, on the ground that in many cases where pilotage was formerly essential the Government has expended millions of dollars in improving channels, in placing beacons and buoys as guides, in making measurements and accurately noting them on carefully-prepared charts, and in erecting lighthouses. He thinks shipping should receive the benefit of these improvements in reduced charges for pilotage, and that Congress should abolish the compulsory features of the State laws imposing pilotage, half pilotage, or license fees on coasting vessels, so that the practice may be uniform in all the States. He speaks of the impolicy of local taxation of vessels and its tendency to drive the ownership of vessels from the place where they are taxed to places where they are not taxed, as well as the fact that it weights them in their contest with foreign shipping, not only not taxed but subsidized. He says the expense of State quarantine should be paid by the parties interested—that is, by the general public, and that fees for the support of the stations and the salaries of the officers should not be exacted of vessels, the owners of which suffer more than their share in having their vessels detained in quarantine while at expense for crew and loss of service.

The Commissioner is of the opinion that American sailing or steam vessels should be allowed to transport goods on which duties have been secured, without further bonds, the vessel being already bonded under the navigation laws and the present regulations constituting a discrimination against ordinary sailing vessels and steamers of the United States not forming a part of regular lines.

An amendment of the laws relating to tonnage tax is recommended so that steam vessels may pay on the same relative capacity as sailing vessels. The present tax discriminates in favor of foreign vessels.

To prevent duplication of names of vessels of the United States, there being, for example, exactly sixty "Susans" or names derived therefrom, he recommends that names of new vessels be submitted to the Bureau of Navigation, where an alfabetical list of all vessels of the United States is kept, and where it could be at once determined whether the name proposed would be a duplicate of others already in use.

The report refers to the lack of system on the lakes as regards the punishment of crime there on vessels of the United States, and recommends the extension of the admiralty jurisdiction to include such cases. At present some of the counties extend to the middle of the lakes, and often it is almost impracticable to establish the fact that an offense was committed in a particular jurisdiction. The courts have heretofore had difficulty in disposing of these cases.

He thinks there should be some inspection of steam vessels carrying passengers upon waters of a State not subject to the laws of the United States, and suggests that a law be enacted to make the recording of bills of sale, mortgages, and hypothecations of vessels as valid when recorded in the proper custom-house as when recorded under State laws, in State courts, or otherwise, and to authorize concurrent jurisdiction on the part of the United States District Courts with the State courts in the matter of foreclosure under such documents.

The Commissioner describes the many hardships encountered by shipowners by reason of the constant change going on in navigation from sail to steam, from wood to iron and from iron to steel, and also by reason of foreign bounties, subsidies, and aids granted to foreign ships competing with our vessels both in the merchant service and the fisheries. The Commissioner says he is especially indignant that the Canadians should have made the $5,500,000 foolishly given them by the United States for almost worthless fishing privileges a fund the interest on which, he says, is paid as a bounty to Canadian fishermen competing with our fishermen, who were already at a disadvantage on account of greater expense for vessels, outfits, bait, and wages. This condition of affairs, he adds, is in disobedience of the Bible injunction not to seethe the kid in its mother's milk.

He suggests that the present practice as to steering gear should be made uniform, so that an order to "port" on one ship would not, as is now the case, mean to "starboard" on another vessel whose chains are differently rove.

The Commissioner expresses himself strongly in favor of a naval reserve, and concludes his report with a draft of a bill embodying his ideas of the legislation required on this and points calling for prompt action by Congress.

ROBBING A PRIEST.

The Rev. Father Bigham Shamefully Abused by Burglars.

NEW BRIGHTON, Pa., Jan. 2.—One of the most daring robberies ever perpetrated in Beaver County occurred this morning about 2 o'clock at the residence of the Rev. Father Bigham, pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church of this place. Mrs. Christy, the housekeeper of the priest, had been sick and was occupying a room with a Miss Mary McNally, who acted in the capacity of nurse, and a young niece about 14 years of age. At the hour named Mrs. Christy awoke and discovered two masked men in the room. The robbers drew their revolvers and demanded her money. She replied that she had none. At this juncture Miss Gertie Clarke, the niece, awoke, and, seeing the men began to scream, and Mrs. Cristy taking advantage of the confusion pressed an electric button which rang a bell in Father Bigham's room. The priest, suddenly aroused, confused, and half asleep, rushed out into the hallway, thinking the women had been taken violently ill and that his services were required. One of the robbers rushed to the hall and forced the reverend gentleman into his room, where he at once hid his valuables, money, and watch. The burglar then told him to open the door or he would batter it down, and Father Bigham replied: "I will shoot you through the door." But the villain had prepared for this by taking the young lady out of bed and holding her before him, when she called to the well-nigh frantic priest to not shoot, as she would surely receive the shot. The priest then hid the revolver and opened the door, when the burglar made a search of the room but failed to find anything of much value. He asked for the gold watch which the priest always carries, and upon it being explained to him that it was loaned to a brother, became so exasperated that he dealt Father Bigham a blow with a revolver which felled him to the floor. The robbers then forced the four occupants of the house to walk down-stairs, and, at the point of the revolver, compelled the priest to open a safe and give them the contents, amounting to $115, which had been taken in the Sunday collections. The pair then departed, after exacting a solemn oath from all concerned that they would not give the alarm for an hour. Several hours later a detective arrested three men on suspicion, and two of them were positively identified as the men who committed the robbery.

The pains and aches of rheumatism have in many instances been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

SHOT HIM THROUGH THE HEART.

A Colored Rough Deliberately Murders a Man with Whom He Had No Quarrel.

John Mack, alias Mac Johnson, colored, and a tough, quarreled with "Desp'rate" Pete, otherwise Peter Hughes, over a game of "craps" in Randolph & Fisher's saloon, No. 460 State street, last evening at 9:30 o'clock, went out with the remark that he was going to kill some one before he got through, and, when he returned a few minutes later, shot another man—Frank Ball—through the heart because he attempted to argue with him against picking a fight with Hughes. The body is at the morgue, and detectives are searching for the murderer.

This saloon is a great resort for the State street colored people and is generally crowded. Dice-throwing is the principal recreation, and several games of "craps" were in progress over the pool-tables in the rear, while crowds stood around and watched the fluctuations in the fortunes of the players. There was not much fluctuation, though, in John Mack's luck, for it was all against him. He had lost steadily, and when he held the "bones" himself and staked his last quarter with "Desp'rate" Pete the latter coolly pocketed the money and then waited to see the result of the throw. Mack won, but Pete kept the quarter. Each man at once went to his pocket for a weapon, but before Mack could use his revolver or Pete his knife the former was hustled out of the saloon to the sidewalk. He soon came back and went up to the bar and said: "Gimme another drink." He repeated this remark four times, and each time got his drink. His courage had about been screwed up to the sticking point then, and he went out looking for Pete, saying, "I'll kill somebody before I get through with this." He stood on the sidewalk for a few minutes and then opened the door and stepped in. The only person standing between the screen and the door was Frank Ball. There had been no quarrel between Ball and Mack, but when the former made a remark advising Mack not to go back he took the revolver from his coat pocket and shot Ball dead. A single exclamation, "O!" came from the lips of the dying man as he collapsed on the floor, and the murderer backed out with the smoking revolver in his hand. The crowd in the saloon was startled by the shot, and would not have known who had fired it except that a few saw Mack go out with the revolver in his hand. Gratty Smith, a young colored man, was the first to reach Ball, but he was already dead.

Dr. McAllister was called and he decided that the bullet had gone directly through the heart. The police arrived and sent the body to the morgue in the patrol-wagon. Gratty Smith was locked up as a witness, and Randolph, one of the proprietors, was also detained at the station until he had told all he knew.

When Mack reached the sidewalk he looked up and down the street as if uncertain at first which way to go. Then he ran south and turning into Beasley & Snowden's saloon, No. 470 State street, rushed through to the alley, where he threw away the revolver. This was afterward picked up by Lieut. Byrne. Detectives from the Central Station with the Harrison Street men immediately commenced a vigorous search for the fugitive. He had formerly lived with a woman on State street between Sixteenth and Seventeenth, but his present abode was not known, seemingly, to his associates. He came to Chicago from Richmond, Ind., several months ago and has earned a livelihood as roustabout on the wharves and occasionally as waiter at the Grand Pacific Hotel and Kohlsaat's La Salle street lunch-room. The day of the Cleveland reception he made the acquaintance of the police in a rather peculiar way. Jim Bonfield, lately Central Station detective, was standing on the corner of Madison and State streets gazing vacantly at the throng. Mack innocently took him for a rural visitor and tried to relieve him of his revolver. Bonfield was too quick for him, and in the struggle that followed Mack tried to cut him. When locked up he gave the name of Williams, was held over to the Criminal Court, but escaped punishment through the failure of the grand jury to indict him. His victim, Frank Ball, was formerly a dining-car cook, but lately had been cooking at restaurants. He lived on Nineteenth street, near State.

THE HON. WILLIAM PARSONS.

Death of the Eminent Irish Lecturer at Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—The Hon. William Parsons, one of the eminent lecturers of the present time, died in this city Jan. 1.

[Mr. Parsons was an Irishman, born at Clontarf, near Dublin, and was a member of the ancient family of the Parsons of Parsonstown, the head of whom bears the hereditary title of the Earl of Rosse, and was a near relative to that Earl of Rosse whose enormous expenditure for the sake of science in the construction of a great telescope is well known. Mr. Parsons was educated at Edinburg Academy and at the University of Edinburg. After graduating he entered his name for the study of law in London, but, becoming connected with the press, he was soon contributing articles to a leading London paper, and before long had drifted into public lecturing. He became an ardent supporter of the National reform movement, which demanded an extension of the electoral suffrage, and with his whole heart entered into the controversy. His natural eloquence and impressive style were then noted, and at one time he was earnestly asked to stand for the nomination to Parliament, but the honor he declined. In 1869 he was invited to America by a relative, who was then British Consul at Buffalo. He began his lectures on this side of the water, meeting with immediate success and winning unmistakable popularity on the platform, delivering in the ten succeeding years over 1,000 lectures, and continuing his course up to the present time. Mr. Parsons' delivery was easy and graceful, but rapid and earnest, while his style was simple, yet forcible.]

The Hon. E. B. Washburne.

The veterans of the Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteers have adopted resolutions of regret on the death of the late Hon. E. B. Washburne. The resolution alludes to the career of the deceased, the assistance he rendered President Lincoln and Gen. Grant, his achievements in Paris, and concludes by extending the sympathy of the organization to the bereaved family. It is signed by William Vocke, President; Frank Schneinfurth, Emil Hoffman, and Philip Enders.

Richard A. Collins.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Richard A. Collins, a well-known historian of Kentucky, died last night at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Silas L. Craig, of Marysville, Mo. He had gone there a week ago from here, intending to spend the winter with his daughter. He was attacked by a congestive chill Saturday. The remains will be taken to Maysville, Ky., for interment.

Charles Self.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Charles Self, aged 30 years, died suddenly at Hartsville, near here, today. Self was a near relative of Gen. Sherman and of Lieut.-Gov. Green Smith. The cause of death was the incessant smoking of cigarets.

Judge Joel Parker.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 2.—The funeral of Judge Joel Parker, the war Governor of New Jersey, who died suddenly in this city last night, will take place at Freehold, N. J., Friday morning.

The Rev. Melanathen Hoyl.

YANKTON, Dak., Jan. 2.—The Rev. Melanathen Hoyl, aged 80, a pioneer in the Episcopal ministry of the Northwest, for several years pastor of the Yankton church and Dean of Dakota, died today.

Death of a Centenarian.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 2.—Mrs. Cute, said to be the oldest woman in the State, died at her home at Johnstown, Pa., yesterday. Mrs. Cute was 108 years of age.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Reading Strike and the Knights.

The Reading strike is the all-absorbing topic of conversation in Knight of Labor circles. A number of the Knights in Chicago secretly hope that the strikers will be defeated. It was recently announced from a source high enough to be considered official that the administration of the Knights of Labor had "a chip on its shoulder and was spoiling for a fight with some great corporation, the New York Elevated Railway Company preferred." The Reading strike has been traced almost directly to the door of the Philadelphia headquarters of the Knights of Labor, and the "kickers" in the order declare that the result of the strike will settle the Powderly administration.

Lighting the River.

One circuit of river lights, including twenty-two lamps, has been completed and is now running with great success. These lights are placed at every street from Monroe to Rush on the South Division side of the river, two at each street. The lights at the opposite side of the river will be rapidly connected with the dynamo under the house of Chemical Company No. 1, corner of Clinton and Washington streets, forming a second circuit.

Prof. Barrett's experiment is a success with only half the number of lights which will be used, and when there are four at each bridge and at each of the intermediate streets, the river will be the best lighted part of the city.

Lake.

The cracksmen who attempted to break the Drovers' National Bank Saturday night have not been arrested, and the police confess that they have no clew to their identity. The watchman who Cashier Brintnall had said was guarding the building appears to be mythical, and it is said that no watchman has been about the bank for months. Some of the stockholders blame the management with carelessness.

The bank vaults were opened yesterday and the money found intact. A workman from the safe company began where the burglars had left off and opened the shattered doors in three-quarters of an hour with the tools the burglars had abandoned.

MIGHTY MEN OF MUSCLE.

ENGLAND TOASTING THE PRIZE FUGILISTS ON NEW YEAR'S.

No Match Will Be Made Between Sullivan and Smith Until After the Mitchell Meeting—Kilrain Takes a Crack in Print at His American Rival—The Latonia Jockey Club's Compliments to St. Louis—Money Talks.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.

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LONDON, Jan. 2.—Fleming, at the Pelican Club today, announced that it was not his intention to fix a date for the Sullivan-Smith match until Sullivan had fought Mitchell. The latter had yesterday a large attendance of sports and friends at All Saints' Church, where his infant son was christened. A "Pony" Moore supper followed.

This afternoon Carney was welcomed home at Birmingham by an immense crowd. Not its own Joe Chamberlain, if he should return with a fisheries treaty in his pocket, could receive a more roystering welcome than Carney got.

Jem Smith was given a complimentary dinner tonight at Ballard's sporting tavern, named after the merry monarch, situated in Spitalsfield. Kilrain saw the old year out at the Horseshoe Tavern in Tottenham Court road, surrounded by a crowd of admirers.

They Work Their Ads This Way.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.

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LONDON, Jan. 3.—When Kilrain was asked today to state his relations to Sullivan, he substantially said:

I have only had a set-to with him twice. Once, when he was trained to fight a man who did not turn up, I was asked if I would give three exhibition rounds with Sullivan and consented. I sparred three rounds with him. Our second meeting was a friendly set-to, terminating with honors equally divided. Why Sullivan should allow his signature to be put to untruthful garbage baffles my comprehension, as it only tends to make him ridiculous in the eyes of the public. It is well known in the States that Sullivan sneaked out of a match with me after bragging about what he would do in the ring. To conclude, I will answer him in his own language; I shall have no use for a beaten man, which he will surely be, unless he crawls out of the match with Mitchell.

They Bite Better at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 2.—The fight between Weir and Miller, originally announced to be fought at Omaha Jan. 11, will occur at Minneapolis Jan. 23. The contest has been changed from ten to twenty rounds, with the smallest gloves the law will allow.

The National Trotting Association.

From the Cleveland *Plain Dealer:* At the next meeting of the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association a President, Vice-President, and Secretary must be elected from the mob. President Grant and Vice-President Tilton will not accept reëlection, and the old Vail-anti-Vail fight will again rise up. The Vailites will support P. P. Johnson of Lexington for President. Ohio trotting-horse men with a vote that bears on this point will do well to use it and not let the question go by default. Kentucky is no longer the universe of trotting, and has already had enough prizes. L. J. Delano of Chillicothe, O., is the man for President of the National Trotting Association. He is able, practical, and has never been identified with any clique, and the Ohio votes on the National Trotting Association should go to him. But for a bad mistake the American Association would never have been organized, and W. B. Fasig would have been the Secretary of the one National trotting association, with headquarters in Cleveland. Another mistake should not be made to aid the American Association. Such, however, will be made if Johnson is elected to succeed Judge Grant. There isn't any doubt but that Thomas Vail, Esq., is also hustling after proxies and vindication, and that his ticket for President and Secretary is Johnson and Vail. But it isn't probable that partisanship will go to the end of electing Vail, at least. If so the end of the National Association is at hand.

The Latonia Jockey Club.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 2.—The Latonia Jockey Club officers deny the statement published by the St. Louis Jockey Club to the effect that the latter gives more money than Latonia for racing purposes, and make a compilation from the figures of the official "Turf Guide," which shows that in the last three years, which cover the life of the St. Louis Club, the Latonia Club has given $83,000 more than St. Louis. It also shows that each year Latonia not only gave more racing than St. Louis, but added more money to stakes and purses than St. Louis did, reference being made wholly to running races. The compilation shows that in 1885 Latonia gave as added money to stakes and purses $46,700, St. Louis $42,850. In 1886 Latonia, $51,925; St. Louis, $42,850, of which $3,000 was in a special race. In 1887 Latonia gave $57,800; St. Louis, $37,650. Latonia claims that it will keep up this ratio. This year there are thirty-three days of racing proposed. The spring meeting begins May 26, and continues until June 9, Sundays excepted. Thus, horsemen will be enabled to race continuously, beginning at New Orleans in April, then going to Memphis, Nashville, Lexington, Louisville, and Latonia. After that they can go to Kansas City, Chicago, and Minneapolis, or can go East in time for the great Sheepshead Bay meeting, which begins June 14. At the fall meeting Latonia proposes to give 100 races in honor of the centennial celebration, and will probably close the meeting about the time of the close of the exposition. The stakes of the Latonia Club for this year, as well as those of the spring meeting of 1889 and 1890, have been announced to close Jan. 15. The sum of $33,000 is offered in stakes alone.

Mike Kelly on His Way East.

Mike Kelly has jumped the New York combination and its California engagements. Last Friday morning he boarded an east-bound train at San Francisco and he is due in Chicago today. He has shaved off his mustache and may not be recognized by his friends here if he stops over. He was dissatisfied with the management, which, he said, had treated the players like a lot of cattle.

"They imagine," said he, "that, because they have us under contract, they can have things their own way. But I will show them that they are mistaken. My contract for the California season has expired, but when I told the manager that I intended to go home he kicked like the old Harry, and put a new interpretation upon the contract and tried to coerce me. He threatened to place an injunction on me and stop me on the road, but it will take a mighty big Deputy Sheriff to bring me back."

President Mone of the California league did not appear grieved when told that Kelly had skipped. He said: "Mr. Kelly has been treated better than any ballplayer that has come here before, and he certainly has no cause to kick. A special bonus was paid to get him out here, and he made $900 since he came out. He has a great reputation, but he has done nothing here to back it up. He hasn't played ball, and he has done more drinking than was good for him. He didn't 'pan out well,' and we wouldn't pay such a sum again to get him. About all he did on the field was to kick against the umpire. He has not filled his contract, and I shouldn't wonder if he has a lawsuit on his hands when he gets back East. He has had some negotiations by letter about the management of the Boston club, and, perhaps, that is the reason why he has returned. Possibly his wife thought this town a little too speedy for the $10,000 beauty and hurried him away for his own good."

Dunlap Probably Goes to Pittsburg.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—President Nimick of the Pittsburg club was in the city today, and he closed with John Coleman for next season. Mr. Nimick spent nearly the entire evening with Fred Dunlap, and the bargain for Dunlap's transfer to Pittsburg is believed to be about settled. At the conclusion of the interview Dunlap asked that the matter be left open until tomorrow morning, when he would give a decided answer. Mr. Nimick had a talk with Al Reach about securing Ed Andrews, but Reach said that it was useless to discuss the matter, and that Andrews would play in Philadelphia or not at all.

The St. Louis Tournament.

George F. Slosson left for St. Louis last night to participate in the 14-inch balk-line handicap tournament which begins at Schaefer's room tonight. In his last two days' practice Slosson played excellently, and if he performs equally as well at St. Louis he will come very near winning first money. Schaefer, with whom he will play even, 400 points, should be the only one to give him a hard game, and in a game of that length his chance should be just as good as the "Wizard's," if not a little better. People who believe Slosson is not a great balk-line player will be apt to change their opinions before the tournament is over. The contestants and the handicaps are as follows: Jake Schaefer, 400; George F. Slosson, 400; Eugene Carter, 270; W. H. Catton, 200; John Moulds, Frank Day, Charles Schaefer, Frank Ives, and John Thatcher, 165 each; John F. Donovan, 150. The opening games tonight will be between J. Schaefer and Ives and Slosson and Donovan. Betting is 3 to 5 J. Schaefer, 7 to 2 Slosson, 8 to 1 Catton, 20 to 1 Carter, 30 to 1 Ives, and 40 and 50 to 1 the others. Thatcher has placed $25 against $1,000 on himself, and Ives has been backed to win a good sum. Just after Slosson left last night Davey Johnson, the well-known New York bookmaker, and Jack Hatfield, the St. Louis bookmaker, got into a dispute about Slosson's chances, the result of which was that Hatfield bet Johnson $100 that Slosson would not finish first or second. As soon as each game is finished the result will be wired to Slosson's.

Live Bird Matches in Ohio.

DAYTON, O., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The shooting contests between Rolla Heickes and Al Bandle, and the champion wing shot, Capt. Bogardus, and Jack Winston, here today brought all the crack marksmen of this and adjoining States together. The shoot between the two first named was for $100 a side and between the latter for $250, both at 100 live birds, 30 yards rise, 80 yards boundary. The Heickes-Bandle contest was the first and was the closest match ever shot that did not result in a tie. The score all the way through was a tie, neither man at any time getting more than one bird ahead of the other. Heickes won, killing 76, to Al Bandle's 75. The contest between Bogardus and Winston, however, attracted the greater interest. Winston was given the advantage of the use of a 10-gage gun, while Bogardus used a 12. Bogardus lost two birds out of his first ten, while Winston scored a straight twelve. He held this lead to the end of the day's sport. The match was just half shot when darkness necessitated a postponement until tomorrow. At the end of the day's sport Bogardus' score stood 38 and Winston's 40.

Jaimeson and the America's Cup.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.

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LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Dublin correspondent telegraphs: "I have just seen Jaimeson about the America cup. He positively refuses to give information. Everything is being kept very dark, and he would not deny an intention to challenge." There is no challenge from any other quarter.

Notes.

"Reader," 2128 Wabash avenue.—The fight between Sullivan and Cardiff at Minneapolis Jan. 18, 1887, was declared a draw.

"A. G.," city.—A. bets B. that he can beat him jumping. They both jump twelve feet six inches, who wins, A. or B.? [Neither; the bet is a draw.]

"J. B.," city.—(1) What was the referee's decision in the Sullivan-Mitchell fight at Madison Square Garden when Mitchell knocked Sullivan down? (2) Was it a square knock-down? [(1) Sullivan was declared the winner. (2) It was a square knock-down.]

William E. Harding has cabled Kilrain's backer that there is no possibility of arranging a match between John L. Sullivan and Jake Kilrain. Sullivan, the dispatch states, would not listen to the overtures made unless odds of $10,000 to $7,000 were given on Kilrain.

George W. Hamilton, the American jumper, who went to England with the Wild West Show, has been matched to jump for $1,000 against J. Darby, the English champion. Two matches will be contested—the first, ten consecutive forward jumps, and the second with two standing jumps; both trials with weights.

"Reader," Carpentersville, Ill.—When walking-matches were in vogue was it not considered that walking a thousand miles in a thousand hours was a great feat, and did they have to walk every hour? [To walk 1,000 miles in as many hours is a wonderful feat of endurance. In all such performances one mile must be walked each hour.]

The Manhattan Athletic Club of New York will hold their annual winter games at Madison Square Garden Saturday evening, Jan. 28, 1888. The following events are open to amateurs: Sixty, 250, 660 yard runs and a two-mile run, all handicap; two-mile walk, handicap; one and a half mile bicycle race, handicap; 440 yards over hurdles (two feet six inches), handicap; 220 yards scratch run for those who have never won a prize; and tug of war (four men, weight limit 650 pounds). Entries close Saturday, Jan. 21.

"C. B. C.," Manteno, Ill.—Is such a thing possible as throwing a curved ball—i. e., throwing a ball so that after leaving the pitcher's hand it will describe an in or out, up or down curve? If so, please explain same. [Every prominent pitcher in the country can make a ball describe one or more curves. Every swiftly thrown ball curves more or less on its course. Pitchers execute a curve throw by imparting a spin to the ball as it leaves their fingers. This motion and the resistance of the air cause the ball to curve. Prof. Proctor has explained at length the philosophy of throwing curves in an article in the *North American Review.*]

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

An Interesting Ruling on Telephones by an Indiana Court.

[*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*]

A COURT ON TELEPHONES.—In the application of Susan B. Tulley of Lafayette, Ind., for a mandate compelling the Central Union Telephone Company of that city to supply her with a telephone and telephone connections at $3 a month, Judge Ventor yesterday sustained the demurrers to the company's answers, holding that under the statute the company was bound to furnish every applicant with a telephone and connections at the statutory rate. One of the company's answers insisted that it was engaged in inter-State commerce and that the act of the Legislature violated the Constitution of the United States. Other answers set up, in different forms, that it was not engaged in the business of renting telephones or of supplying private wires or private telephones to any one; that the only form in which it undertook to serve the public was by means of what is known as the public toll system, under which the company established agencies or public stations at the residences, or business houses, of all persons to whom it supplied telephone service, and that all such persons were the company's agents, and that all individuals, on equal terms might, by paying five cents for each connection, use these telephones at such stations. The court held that while the company might perhaps legally conduct business in this way, yet, as it was engaged in a general telephone business, it was, nevertheless, bound to supply every applicant for telephone connections and facilities at his residence or place of business with a telephone and the necessary apparatus and facilities for placing him in connection with all the local patrons of the company at $3 a month.

Michigan—A Ripe Old Age.

[*Special Dispatches to The Chicago Tribune.*]

A KALAMAZOO OCTOGENARIAN'S DEMISE.—The Rev. J. T. Robe, an octogenarian Methodist divine at Kalamazoo, died Sunday, aged 81 years. He settled there in 1832, preached the first sermon in that county, and organized nearly every one of the older Methodist churches and stations in Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana.

BOY SCALPED AT JACKSON.—Ralph Jones, 4 years old, son of John Jones of Jackson, had his scalp taken nearly off and left leg broken by running into a street-car last evening while coasting. The injuries are thought fatal.

Nebraska—Death by Cold.

[*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*]

FROZEN AT OMAHA.—Washington Berger, an ice-cutter at Omaha, was found yesterday morning near the cut-off of the lake frozen to death. He lost his way while intoxicated and perished.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.—Viclav Jirah, a laborer at the Omaha Smelting Works, was run over by an engine yesterday and crushed to death.

Wisconsin—By the Police.

[*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*]

CRIME IN MILWAUKEE.—The Milwaukee Police Department made 4,435 arrests during 1887, the largest number ever made in one year. The arrests by the Sheriff of Milwaukee County and his deputies during the same period numbered 665.

Minnesota—New Year's Blaze.

[*Special Dispatches to The Chicago Tribune.*]

LOST AT OWATONNA.—The Church Hotel and contents at Owatonna were burned yesterday. Loss, about $6,500; insurance, $2,000.

THE RAILROADS.

Last Year's Wisconsin Railroad Building—Over Three Hundred Miles Laid.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—During the year just closed 396 miles of new railway have been laid in Wisconsin by the following-named companies: Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 70 miles; Wisconsin Central, 34 miles; Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic, 22 miles; Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic, 100 miles. Aside from this, several Milwaukee roads, such as the Milwaukee & Northern, Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western, Chicago & Northwestern, and others have made important extensions of their respective lines in adjoining States. The Milwaukee & Northern, for instance, has entered the Northern Michigan mining district and formed a connection with the Duluth & South Shore, thus opening for Milwaukee the new outlet to the seaboard via the Sault Ste. Marie.

The Receivers Give Up the Reading.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 2.—The Reading Railroad today passed out of the hands of the receivers and the officers of the road assumed full control, this action being taken in accordance with an order from the United States Court. The transfer was not attended with many formalities. The receivers, in a circular, abandoned their control and President Corbin acknowledged the receipt and his acceptance in a reply of a like nature. The receivers have not yet finished all that is to be done before they really retire, and at present they are hard at work upon a settlement of accounts, and a report, which will be submitted to the annual meeting of the stockholders, which will be held next Monday. President Corbin will also have a report, which is now in preparation.

The Longest Tunnel in the State.

GALENA, Ill., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The Minnesota & Northwestern Railroad tunnel in Rice Township, this county, was completed yesterday and is now ready for the iron, which will soon be laid, completing fifty-two miles of the road in Jo Daviess and Stephenson Counties. The tunnel, the longest in the State of Illinois, and one of the longest in the United States, is 2,460 feet from entrance to entrance, and is twenty-five feet wide and twenty-six feet high. The boring, which began April 1, 1887, was through a deposit of tough, pulpy slate, and was both tedious and expensive.

Good Work Rewarded.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 2.—It is said that M. A. Low has been appointed President of the Rock Island system west of the Missouri River, and that this appointment is a recognition of Mr. Low's earnest work to increase the mileage of the system in Kansas and Nebraska.

TO AID THE RAILROADERS.

ANTHRACITE MINERS WILL STRIKE TO HELP THE READING MEN.

They Want the 8 Per Cent Advance and Will Dig No Coal for Non-Union Train-Men to Handle—Traffic on the Reading Road Not So Brisk as Before the Trouble—Extra Police Officers Stationed at Dangerous Points.

READING, Pa., Jan. 2.—Coal and freight traffic, while in full operation on the Reading Railroad, is not as brisk as it was before the present labor troubles. It is apparent that the new men are not able to move trains as rapidly as the old ones. The majority of the coal-mines are idle, and this, likewise, has its effect on the traffic. There is now no fear by the business community that the shop hands in this city will strike. It is an assured fact that they will not do so. In evidence of his appreciation of the conduct of the men here, and as a further measure of conciliation, a circular was issued by Superintendent Cable and distributed among all the employés here thanking them in the name of the company for their loyalty and faithfulness in standing by the company and promising that their good conduct should not be forgotten. The men in this city, while not taking any official action in their assembly meeting, generally speak in denunciation of Sharkey, Lee, and other leaders, who, they say, having now been discharged by the company, try to foment trouble and lead old and faithful employés who have no grievance to strike.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Jan. 2.—A meeting of Knights of Labor and railroaders was held here today, and as a result a general strike of miners and railroaders will be made tomorrow throughout the anthracite region except in the Wyoming Valley. The miners strongly condemned the course of the railroad company and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and made an appeal to men who contemplate coming into the region to seek work to remain away until the strike is settled. They also advised hotel and boarding-house keepers not to entertain non-union men, and declared their intention to fight to a finish. The entire coal region was represented at the meeting. The sentiment of the meeting was unanimously in favor of the lockout. Everything is quiet. Business is greatly depressed. The miners declare they can stand out six months.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 2.—There is no material change apparent in the Reading Railroad strike here today. The Knights of Labor who left the company's employ are still in a state of masterly inactivity, while the company's officials say they experience no difficulty in securing all the men needed for the proper handling of the business. Today being a holiday the quietness prevailing at the several shipping points here is attributed to that fact but the Knights claim that a great number of their fraternity have retired from the service of the company and that the effect will be shown tomorrow when the company's shipping business will be regularly resumed.

At Mahanoy Plane the strike is more serious, but with the collieries all idle the officials have not experienced much trouble in handling its business. At all other points on the Shamokin Division everything was reported quiet this morning. Police have been stationed at all points where trouble is likely to occur. About 300 special officers have been distributed from this city along the main line. All iron industries in this vicinity are preparing to shut down if a coal strike takes place. There is not enough coal on hand in this city to supply private consumers more than several weeks, and prices are going up.

Advices received here tonight from the interior towns of the coal regions say the coal-miners will undoubtedly strike tomorrow morning, when all coal traffic will, of course, be suspended.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 2.—A meeting embracing 1,500 representatives of the miners of this region was held at Mount Carmel today. It was resolved unanimously to strike unless the demand for the continuance of the 8 per cent advance is conceded, and even in this event to mine no coal to be handled by non-union railroad employés. A meeting of representatives of Districts Nos. 12 and 14, Knights of Labor, was held here today to confer with Chairman Lee and other leaders and concluded upon a scheme of suggestions to the meeting of the joint committe of the Knights of Labor and Miners' Amalgamated Association which assembles here tomorrow.

The Glassworkers' Strike.

SANDWICH, Mass., Jan. 2.—As was expected, the glassworkers employed in the Boston and Sandwich glass factory did not return to work today. Work in the decorating, etching, and other departments will continue until the stock is used up, when, if the difficulties are not settled, a general suspension will undoubtedly occur. The differences are to be settled by a committee from the American Flint-Glass Manufacturers' Association, and their decision is to be final for the workmen in all factories.

Reducing Miners' Wages.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 2.—The Knights of Labor have so far been unsuccessful in getting the railroad coal miners at Scott Haven to come out for the Columbus scale. As a result of this a number of operators notified their miners that a reduction of five cents per ton would be made in their wages, to take effect at once. A strike may follow.

Striking for Their Comrades.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—Seventy-five men, comprising the working force of the Riverside coal mine, struck today, giving as a reason that three of their comrades had been discharged Saturday without cause. A committee was appointed to call on the mine superintendent, but he refused to see them.

Gas-Works in Hard Luck.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., Jan. 2.—[Special.]—The gas-works, which were partially destroyed by an explosion in October, and which had been rebuilt and enlarged, was the scene of another disastrous explosion this evening. A large retort in the new works exploded, totally demolishing the new works and a portion of the old. The loss is estimated at $15,000. No one was injured.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 2—[Special.]—BUTTER is steady; Western fresh creamery, 29@30c per lb; extra firsts, 25@27c; firsts, 23@24c; imitation creamery, 22@22½c; Western choice factory, 21@22c; fair to good, 16@18c; New York creamery, 26@27c, and extra firsts, 23@25c; Vermont extra creamery, 28@29c; extra firsts, 25@27c, and good to choice dairy, 21@22c; Eastern creamery, 25@26c for good to choice.

CHEESE—Northern, 12@12½c per lb; Western, 11@12c, and Northern sage, 12@13.

EGGS—Eastern, 24@28c per doz; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 27@28c; choice Canada, 21@23c; Western, 23@24c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is steady: long cuts at $17.50@18.00 per brl; short cuts at $17.75@18.25; backs at $18.25@18.50; light backs, $17.25; lean ends, $17.25@17.75; pork tongues, $18.00@18.25; prime mess, $16.50@16.75; extra prime, $13.75@14.25; mess, $14.75@16.75. Beef is steady: extra Plate and family, $8.00@8.50 per brl; Plate, $8.50@9.00; mess and extra mess, $7.50@8.00; beef hams, $21.50; beef tongues, $20.00@21.00. Lard firm at 7¾@8c per lb for choice in tierces. Smoked hams, [illegible] per lb; shoulders, 7½@8c; ribs, 8@9c. Breakfast bacon, 11@11½c per lb for boneless and 10@10½c for ribs.

LIVE STOCK.

New York, Jan. 2.—BEEVES—Receipts, 3,890, including 110 car-loads for the market, 50 car-loads for exportation, and 53 car-loads for city slaughterers direct. The supply exceeded the demand, and the market closed weak and 10@15c per 100 lbs lower; native steers ranged from $3.25@5.65 per 100 lbs; bulls from $2.20@3.40.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 8,100; no important changes in selling values and a fair business at $3.25@5.37½ per 100 lbs for sheep and at $5.60@7.17½ for lambs.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,250; no trade in live or dressed hogs; nominally steady at $5.50@5.75 per 100 lbs.

East Liberty, Pa., Jan. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,444; shipments, 475; market active, and 15c to 20c higher than last week's closing prices; 16 cars of cattle shipped to New York today.

HOGS—Receipts, 8,000; shipments, 3,100; market active; Philadelphias, $5.90@6.05; mixed, $5.75@5.85; Yorkers, $5.50@5.60; common to fair, $5.30@5.40; 15 cars of hogs shipped to New York today.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,000; shipments, 1,600; market fair at last week's prices.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts last 48 hours, 6,425 head; business active; prices advanced 10@15c from last Monday; common to fair, $3.50@4.35; good to choice, $4.50@5.00; extra steers, $5.10@5.30; fancy, $5.65; common to fair oxen, $2.[illegible]@4.00; export grades, $4.50@5.00; stockers and feeders dull at $2.50@3.25.

SHEEP—Receipts last 48 hours, 18,800 head; market firm with a good Boston demand, but no demand from New York; common to fair, $3.75@4.25; good to choice, $4.50@5.25; ordinary to choice Western lambs, $4.50@6.25; extra, $6.50@6.70.

HOGS—Receipts last forty-eight hours, 26,910 head; butchers' grades firm; common and light grades quiet and unchanged; light pigs, $5.00@5.15; mixed pigs and light Yorkers, $5.25@5.35; selected Yorkers, $5.55@5.65; selected medium-weights, $5.75@5.85; extra, $5.90.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 2.—The receipts of cattle and hogs were so light that nothing was done in the market.

Living Witnesses!

Ask any one who has used Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets as to their merits. They will tell you that pimples, blotches, and eruptions disappear; that constipation—that breeder of disorders—is relieved; that the appetite is restored; that the whole system is renovated and regulated beyond any conception by these little wonder-workers. Being purely vegetable, they are perfectly harmless; being composed of concentrated, active ingredients, they are powerful! Purge and purify the system and disease will be unknown. Of all druggists.

DEATHS.

CRAMSIE—At her residence in Irving Park, Jan. 2, Elizabeth, beloved wife of James Cramsie, aged [illegible] years.

Funeral notice in Wednesday morning's papers.

KINNE—Suddenly, Monday morning, at his residence, 5646 Wentworth-av., William H. Kinne, in his 45th year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Dwight (Ill.) and Lockport (N. Y.) papers please copy.

MACHUGH—Sunday, Jan. 1, at 522 Tremont-av., Englewood, Clarence, son of Charles and Minnie MacHugh, aged 2 months.

Private funeral to Greenwood Tuesday at 12.

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 1°; 9 a. m., 2°; 10 a. m., 4°; 11 a. m., 6°; 12 m., 8°. Barometer: 8 a. m., 29.46; 12 m, 29.52.

At the annual election of directors of the Traders' Insurance Company yesterday the following were elected: A. N. Young, Charles L. Hutchinson, J. F. Gillette, Ebenezer Buckingham, William G. Hibbard, Abram Poole, A. J. Marble, John J. Mitchell, T. J. Lefens.

Mrs. Robert Hintze of No. 3606 Vincennes avenue was severely injured yesterday morning by the bursting of the water pipe of the kitchen stove. Her face was badly lacerated, and she may lose an eye from the coal and cinders that were thrown. A large fragment of the stove struck her in the abdomen, and it is said that her corset-steels saved her life.

Philo Durfee, an alleged safe-cracker, was fined $100 a few days ago by Justice Scully and given twenty-four hours to leave the city. Saturday night the safe of the Drovers' Bank at the Stock-Yards was blown open by unknown expert burglars. Yesterday Durfee was again arrested, and Capt. Lewis is determined to send him to the bridewell on the $100 fine if nothing further can be proved against him. Durfee says he has been out of the city, and returned to get his trunk.

Peter O'Malley was a bartender for his brother John at No. 40 Chicago avenue. When they separated there was some misunderstanding about Peter's wages, and Sunday afternoon the latter went to his brother's saloon to get what he claimed was due him. A fight resulted. Both live at No. 26 Superior street, John up stairs and Peter down. John went home, took a big revolver, and fired through the floor towards where Peter slept. The bullet crashed through the plastering and narrowly missed the bed. John was discharged by Justice Kersten for want of prosecution.

John Taylor, a colored waiter employed at Kohlsaat's lunch-room, was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $500 by Justice Lyon yesterday on a charge of assault with intent to kill John Johnson, a fellow-waiter. Johnson was at a watch-meeting at the Olivet Baptist Church, on Fourth avenue, Saturday night, when Taylor called him to the door. The two men had a long-standing feud, and, after a short altercation, Johnson, it is alleged, slapped Taylor in the face. Taylor, it is said, responded to the insult by drawing a revolver and firing three shots at Johnson, one of which struck him in the left arm, causing a slight flesh wound.

A case of depravity was developed at the Desplaines Street Station last evening, when Charles Olson was brought in and locked up, charged with abducting a young girl of 15, the daughter of Mrs. Joseph Hope, who lives with her husband, the stepfather of the girl, at No. 146 South Jefferson street. Amelia, the girl, was also locked up. Olson was employed by Hope, who is a coal dealer at the above number, until last Wednesday, when he and the girl disappeared. Subsequent search proved that they were living together at No. 106 South Green street, where they were arrested. The girl screamed when separated from Olson, with whom she said she was determined to live. Olson is far from prepossessing. "He has promised to marry me," sobbed the infatuated girl, "and I know he will do it, for he has promised me time and again, and we would have been out of the reach of mother long ago and have been safely married if Charley's money had not given out." The family is English, and came to Chicago some years ago.

"I can't find this storm on the map," said Sergt. Frankenfield yesterday evening as he stood at the window and watched the fast-multiplying flakes. "It must be a mistake. You may say that the signal service does not recognize this storm, if it be a storm, as official. Up to 5 o'clock this afternoon there was no sign of snow anywhere in the Northwest, with the possible exception of a little flurry in a few places. There is no area of low barometer reported, and in fact nothing to indicate stormy weather. I don't believe it will amount to much, anyhow. Climb up-stairs at 11 o'clock tonight and I may have something definit about this snow. Storm areas develop very rapidly at this season of the year, and it is possible that there has been an entire change in the meteorological conditions since our afternoon reports came in." Sergt. Frankenfield examined the barometer and found it was falling quite rapidly. "Looks as if we were in for it," said he. "Guess I had better give the office at Washington some information about this storm and see if they will recognize it."

Accused of Robbing Cars.

The detectives of the Northwestern and St. Paul Railroads think that they have captured a gang of railroad thieves whose depredations have been frequent for the last year. Three weeks ago John O'Herne of Cicero lost a valuable horse and buggy, and Pat Roach is now under arrest charged with the larceny of the property. Mr. O'Herne not only got back his property but with it a buggy-load of cigars. This led to an investigation by the Northwestern officials, and the cigars were found to have been taken from a freight car. Roach's arrest led to the capture of Grant McCutcheon, an alleged sneak thief, and William Tiederman, the leader of the notorious Tiederman gang of sneak thieves on the North Side. The gang is said to have operated on both the St. Paul and Northwestern Roads, breaking open cars, and the value of the goods stolen the last year is said to amount to nearly $4,000. McCutcheon has, it is said, turned State's evidence. The three have a hearing before Justice Eberhardt today.

The Exhibition Has Closed.

John Cooke, President of the Cooke Brewing Company, concluded Saturday that he had been in the show business long enough, especially as none but complimentary tickets were issued, and accordingly stopped his gas-pumping pump. At that time the flow of gas was as strong as it had ever been. After an hour's rest he again started it, just to see if he could get gas when he wanted to, and the result being satisfactory he ordered the pump stopped for a fortnight. Meanwhile he will place on the second floor of the brewery a large tank with a gasometer attached, so that when the pump is again started whatever gas is drawn in can be utilized. If there is enough to furnish fuel to run his boilers he will use it for heating. If the supply is too small for that he will endeavor to light his building with it after it has been treated to a simple chemical bath to give it illuminating properties, which in its natural state it does not possess to any considerable extent. The necessary changes in machinery will make any exhibition of the gas impossible for the present, hence visitors will see nothing and might as well visit elsewhere.

A Laborer's Hardships.

Henry Sivers, a Norwegian laborer, 35 years old, was a pitiable object when he presented himself at the Desplaines Street Station yesterday morning and asked Lieut. Ross for a warrant for the arrest of Charles Madson, an employment agent. The story Sivers told was such a shocking tale of hardship and suffering that the big Lieutenant with more than his usual alacrity hunted up Justice Scully, who issued the warrant for Madson's arrest. Madson runs the branch office of Christian & Co., the South Water street employment agents, at No. 99 Canal street. Dec. 17 Sivers, it is alleged, presented himself at the office for employment. He claims to have paid $2.50, and was given a card bearing the name of the agent and sent to La Salle, Ill., on a branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road. There, Madson told him, plenty of work would be found, a contractor named McLaughlin having sent a request for men for the railroad. Sivers paid his own fare, he claims, although Madson says the fare was paid by McLaughlin. However, Sivers arrived at La Salle, but McLaughlin did not materialize; neither did the promised situation. Then Sivers' troubles commenced. No work was obtainable and his money was gone. He searched for employment for several days in La Salle without success, getting his meals at different houses and sleeping in barns. At length he started for Chicago on foot. With not a cent in his pockets he wandered through the country begging his meals along the route. For fifteen days Sivers scarcely knew where he was, and the first word that escaped his lips as he entered the station was that no food had passed his lips for almost sixty hours, and that he had been almost buried by the snow-storm which raged two days ago. The man was taken down-stairs and Lieut. Ross said he ate three pounds of corned-beef and several loaves of bread. So many complaints had been lodged against Madson of late, Lieut. Ross said, that they could no longer be ignored. Madson was found in the afternoon by Officers Ringrose and Tyrell, and locked up, charged with obtaining money by false pretenses. He will have a hearing before Justice Scully today.

Gen. Blunt Leaves Leavenworth.

Gen. Asa P. Blunt, the retiring commandant of the Fort Leavenworth military prison, lately inspected by the Secretary of War, arrived at the Grand Pacific yesterday and left for Boston last evening, where he is detailed as Deputy Quartermaster. The General told a TRIBUNE reporter that he had had as high as 600 prisoners on hand at a time—soldiers who were there for desertion and theft in selling their horses and accoutrements upon discharge. The law had established the prison not only for punishment, but that they might learn trades, and the result was a good many soldier prisoners left with a knowledge of how to make shoes and military harnesses. He had disbursed over a million and a half dollars since his appointment in 1875 without the loss of a single cent. The shoe department, under his management, has turned out 181,196 pairs of boots and 429,300 pairs of shoes. The General will retire from the service altogether in 1890. The Prison Commission has adopted resolutions eulogizing his services as a commandant of military prisons. He said yesterday: "I have been in prison thirteen years, and I am glad to get out of it."

Union League Anniversary.

The Union League is going to celebrate the anniversary of Washington's birthday, but James Russell Lowell will not be the leading speaker. His views on American politics were less interesting than those of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker on Gladstone, which no one has heard. Chauncey M. Depew, the silver-tongued post-prandial orator, will fill the vacancy made by Mr. Lowell, and John S. Wise of Virginia will be another of the distinguished guests and speakers. All the arrangements for the affair will probably be made before the annual meeting of the club, the fourth Tuesday in this month.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Has Chicago or Boston the greater population? READER.

Write to the War Department.

TISKILWA, Ill., Dec. 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—What time in 1864 did Forest capture Col. Campbell in Athens, Ala.? J. W. H.

In French the "p" Is Not Sounded.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Is there any authority whatever for pronouncing "galop" "gal-low"? Is it not invariably, in both French and English, galop? LINGUIST.

Ask the President.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you kindly say what qualifications for properly performing the duties of the office, and thereby satisfying the merchants of this vast city, the President discovered in either of the gentlemen selected by him to fill the office of Appraiser at this port? Your opinion will oblige IMPORTER.

She-kaw-go.

MORRIS, Ill., Dec. 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you have the kindness to inform the subscriber and others who are likewise interested of the etymology and correct or accepted pronunciation of the word Chicago. J. F. OAKS.

[It is from an Indian word generally held to mean a wild onion or a skunk—smelling with a strong smell.]

Where Are the Places?

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you kindly let me know if there is any place in the city where papers, books, etc., can be dropped for the benefit of hospital patients? Now it is not convenient for me to go to the hospital and carry the package, but if I knew of any place I could contribute at times some interesting papers, books, etc., which I now throw aside.

I am in receipt of various papers from different sections of the country and am often sent by friends magazines, etc., that it seems a pity not to let others enjoy. I know in the buildings where the sick poor are most numerous they would be appreciated and trust you can give me some information on the subject. A STRANGER.

Made No Threats.

GLADBROOK, Ia., Dec. 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—THE TRIBUNE of the 30th inst. has a communication from Tama in regard to threats here against W. H. Buhmann, convicted of killing John Brown Oct. 1, 1887. Buhmann was granted a new trial, we understand, because one of the jury made affidavit he had been misled by his associates, which is by affidavit denied by the eleven. By some understanding Buhmann, after a new trial had been granted, was allowed to withdraw his plea of not guilty and entered one of guilty of murder in the second degree, when Judge Kinne sentenced him to prison for seventeen years, and he was taken to Anamosa, not returning to Gladbrook at all. So there could be no threats of lynch law—in fact, it was not known here until all was over. Here public sentiment as well as public policy is against this abuse of public trust, and an explanation is in order. Judge Kinne and Prosecutor Caldwell are held in high esteem here and their action in this case gives us pain. JUSTICE.

Those Street-Car Coupons.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Since the Hyde Park cable cars have been running I have been riding on that line, and will be very glad when my coupon books are used up, for these reasons: (1) If you are down town and want to ride home on your coupon tickets you have to wait for the regular Hyde Park car, and when it comes there is not room to stand, say nothing about getting a seat for an hour's ride after being on your feet all day. It is crowded with short riders, who are not boycotted against as we are against riding on anything but a Hyde Park car. If we could take the first car that had any room, we would overtake the Hyde Park car at Thirty-ninth street. I would prefer to wait at Thirty-ninth street rather than stand up all the way, and think nine-tenths of the Hyde-Parkers feel the same. (2) If you get on a crowded car and give your book to the conductor you have to count your coupons before you give it to him, and when he returns it you had better count them again and see if he did not make a mistake and detach too many coupons in his hurry to get all the fares for the company. As I speak from experience I will relate what happened to me last week. Going down-town I gave the conductor my book, and when he gave it back to me I found he had taken one coupon too many. He looked and found he had, and gave it back to me. I put it in my book, and when I went home at night I gave my book to the conductor, and he would not accept the one that had been torn off by the other conductor. I tried to explain to him how it happened, but all he would say was that it was nothing to him and he didn't care anything about it. So I have got that coupon yet. I keep it in my book, and when it gets to be the last one I will try and ride as far as it will take me, unless THE TRIBUNE can tell me some better way to get my money back. L. A. S.

[It will not do to let coupon-holders ride in other than through cars unless an arrangement is made for giving them transfer checks to show that they are really entitled to take the through car at Thirty-ninth street, else people who have paid cash fares will try to beat a ride. That matter can doubtless be fixed if represented to the company. Where a conductor violates rules as by detaching two coupons he can be reported and may perhaps be dismissed. That would make others more careful.]

A Plea for the West Side Road.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am very much surprised at the position taken by THE TRIBUNE with reference to the cable ordinance for the West Division Railways, for I cannot see how you can consistently advise the City Government to compel these railways to carry passengers for four cents when the North Division Railway and the South Division Railway receive five cents for the same service. The South Side Railway charges 10 cents cash fares from Madison street to its terminus at Sixty-third, and by investing in twenty rides at once the charge is five cents—never less. The South Side Railway and the North Side Railway sell twenty rides for a dollar, the West Division Railway twenty-two rides for a dollar, and now you ask that the latter sell twenty-five rides for a dollar, otherwise they shall not be permitted to cable their roads—a privilege granted to the North Side road for a few thousand dollars, in lieu of the La Salle tunnel, and to the South Side road for the mere asking. Only last summer the latter road applied for and received permission to lay its tracks almost in every direction in the South Division, and so far as I remember nothing was said by any one as to what should be done by the company in return, and the privilege asked was granted promptly by the Common Council, with the approval too of the very men who now lay down such hard conditions for the West Side railways. It seems to me that your position on this question is unfair, and therefore untenable, especially so when you recall the fact that one of those roads has been in existence but a few years, barely earns its fixed charges, and has never paid its owners one cent in the way of dividends. There are others interested in this matter than Mr. Yerkes and his wealthy friends—men comparatively poor—who have placed their savings in those enterprises as an investment from which they might reasonably expect fair returns.

And while I believe just as strongly as THE TRIBUNE in protecting the interests of the public, I venture to say that those who invest their money in enterprises that serve the public have their just rights also, that ought to be as sacredly protected. Let the other street railways of this city be compelled to sell twenty-five rides for $1 if the West Division must do so; then all will be treated alike. Any other course would be manifestly unfair and unjust, and if Mr. Yerkes should be disposed to submit to any such injustice there are others interested who will see to it that he does not, if the courts will guard the interests of the minority, as I believe they undoubtedly will. STOCKHOLDER.

Why Should Not Tin-Plate Be Manufactured in Chicago?

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The statement made in Saturday's issue in reference to manufacturing tin-plate in Chicago brings out the question: Why should not such an industry be organized here? Is it a question of supply of metallic tin? No. Neither is it for lack of facilities among our steel plants for rolling the plates (steel-plates being now regarded as better and cheaper than iron). We have both at our very doors. I refer to the tin supply in the recently-discovered tin deposits of Dakota, and although many articles have appeared from time to time in Eastern papers ridiculing the idea of tin in Dakota, yet the fact of such deposits is thoroughly established, and all the misstatements that New York importers, as well as foreign parties interested in the Cornwall mines, can make through the medium of the press cannot alter or change the course of the events that are bound to bring Chicago to the front as the tin and tin-plate market of the world. I would call attention to the enterprise recently commenced by one of our leading tin-plate importing firms, viz.: the purchase of tin properties in the Black Hills of Dakota, and the erection of a complete plant for working the ore. I have just returned from the tin district, and can truthfully say that the resources of the tin deposits there are wonderful, and the outlook of the property of the Chicago firm is most promising—that they will place American tin on the market within sixty days is an assured fact.

Another organization just formed has also a fine property about half a mile from the first plant referred to, and is making preparations to erect works at the mines in the early spring. This plant will be of a capacity of 100 tons ore daily. These two organizations will place a supply of metallic tin on the market of nearly ten tons per day. This much for a commencement. I would ask why then cannot plate-tin be manufactured in Chicago? Must we be compelled to await the pleasure of an English syndicate and pay whatever tribute it be inclined to exact? Nature has placed at our very feet all we would ask, and shall we be so blind that we cannot avail ourselves of her bounty?

The capitalists of Chicago, and especially those interested in the manufactures using tin and tin-plate, cannot fail to see the National importance of those movements for developing our resources. L.

The Effect of an Elevated Road.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I attended the "anti-elevated road" meeting held last night in Berry's Hall, West Side, for the purpose of hearing the report of Col. Thompson, who had been sent to New York to ascertain facts as to the workings of the elevated roads, what effect they had on real estate and the general business of that city. The Colonel says among other things that he called on R. H. Macy. From him he learned "that not only were elevated roads an obstruction in the streets but a positive detriment. They shut off air and light, depreciated the price of real estate, damaged business, reduced rents, and in a general way proved a great detriment to business."

If the above is a fair specimen of the other "facts" he stated, I beg to let the people whom he attempted to enlighten judge for themselves how much reliance there can be placed in the rest of his statements. I had a personal interview with this same house two years ago in February, the substance of which was fully in accord with a letter of prior date addressed to another party signed by this same Macy (R. H. Macy & Co.), Stern Bros., H. C. Mill & Co., Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, and Iselin, Nesser & Co., which reads as follows: "There is no section of the city which has so grown in importance during the last six years as Sixth avenue, and we have no doubt it would be an easy matter for you to procure the signatures of the merchants in that great business thoroughfare to the effect that their success is largely owing to the introduction of the elevated railroad. That the real estate all along the various lines has largely increased in value is beyond all question, as you can easily ascertain from any property-owner in the city."

I would add another proof of the Colonel's misstatements: In a tabular statement I hold, taken from the assessment books, showing that real estate along the lines of these roads from the Battery as far up as Eighty-sixth street had increased in value over and above the years prior to the building of these roads (1875 to 1878 inclusive), which increase for these four years was only $2,365,440. The next four years after they were built the increase was $133,480,681, the difference being $108,203,237. Do these figures look as if the roads had had a damaging effect in New York City? WILLIAM RIPLEY.

The Telephone Girls.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your issue of this morning, under the heading of "What Does Mr. Fay Mean?" you print a letter signed "White Cross." It is to be presumed that the writer of this letter is a member of that most excellent association, the "White Cross," whose object is to promote purity of life among men, and whose motto is "To the pure all things are pure." I can best explain to this gentleman what I mean by repeating what I said in plain English to your representative, through whom the public has not, I regret to say, received my opinions on women's work and wages, or upon some other things.

I said to him (at the moment I was speaking of the world-old and world-wide fact that women work for lower wages than men) that my theory was that women work cheap because they are seldom entirely dependent on their own earnings; that they usually work for day wages during the years from 18 to 25, living at home meantime, and generally quitting work in order to get married; that being partially supported by parents or friends they can work for little money to help pay family expenses, buy clothes, etc. That whatever they so gain is clear profit, whether much or little. As an illustration of this I cited the fact, known to me, that most of the telephone girls live at home with their parents, or have other means of support.

Does the Knight of the White Cross understand now what I mean? Parents or friends, and in some cases a little property of their own—these are the "other means of support" to which I allude, and this is my "confession," upon which the pure-minded "White Cross" has put his degrading construction.

But he says he borrows the hint from you; and so he does, from your editorial of yesterday, of Sunday, of New-Year's Day. For shame, Mr. Editor! that in your eagerness to attack a corporation [monopoly?] you should put a slur upon the lives of 150 innocent girls! C. N. FAY.

[Poppycock! THE TRIBUNE cast no slur upon any of these girls. Not a word, not a line, of the editorial in Sunday's issue will bear this interpretation. It is absurd to pretend that anybody has assailed the operators. The telephone company was criticised for not paying them fair living wages. The company through its ex-President now cries out that the girls are slurred. The girls know better and the public knows better. Why attempt to escape in a cloud of dust of your own raising, Mr. Fay? If your sympathy for the girls is so keen why not manifest it by offering to pay them fair living wages? Mr. Fay's withering but inexpensive indignation would be more appropriate if he had not preceded it by the confession—a "degrading" confession it is, too—that only six of the 150 girls employed by the telephone company are "self-supporting." Working ten hours a day for six days in the week with telephone receivers *strapped to their ears*, and "not self-supporting!" The telephone company, if it has any sympathy to bestow upon them, should put it forth in some more substantial form than in letters to the newspapers. Money talks; words are cheap.—ED. TRIBUNE.]

M'BRIDE AND GREER.

Particulars of Their Execution by the Officer in Command.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The letter of E. L. Hobart in today's TRIBUNE recalls to my mind the saddest tragedy in which I ever bore a part. Mr. Hobart relates a few particulars regarding the execution of McBride and Greer of the Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry at Natchez, Miss., in the fall of 1864. He is mistaken as to the date of their death, which was about Feb. 1, 1865. I was Captain and Provost Marshal on the staff of Gen. John W. Davidson, an old regular-army officer who was then in command at Natchez, and the execution of these innocent victims of merciless military law was my charge. McBride and Greer were in the jail at Natchez under sentence of death, and wearing a ball and chain, when I was assigned to duty with Gen. Davidson. It was my custom to inspect the jail every morning, which was under the direct charge of Alexander Hamilton, First-Lieutenant of the Second New Jersey Cavalry, now residing in this city, who commanded my provost guard. I was much interested in the two men. McBride was a square-built, heavily-bearded man of about 40, while Greer was a slender, pale-faced boy of 18. There was a pleasant, simple-hearted air about both of them, and they were the last men one would pick out for murderers. I carefully investigated all the circumstances of their case and was soon convinced that they were morally guiltless of the crime for which they were convicted. There is not a single old soldier who ever took part in active war who has not many times taken the same chances that brought these men to an untimely death. McBride and Greer were simply members of a private foraging party, out on a raid after chickens, pigs, and sweet potatoes. They struck by chance the place of old Dr. Sargent, a distinguished citizen, a well-known Union man, and by blood and marriage related to powerful and aristocratic families both North and South. The old doctor expostulated with the jayhawkers, and the one murderer in all the crowd of soldiers leveled his musket and shot the old man dead. Before the comrades of the guilty man could seize him, and while they were yet dazed with horror, the villain fled away. He at once deserted into the Confederacy and was lost to sight forever. Through circumstances which I cannot now recall, McBride and Greer were singled out as accessories before the fact, tried by court-martial, and, according to the stern ruling of military law, condemned to death as principals. It was alleged that their conviction was largely due to the tireless insistence of a woman relative of the old doctor, who was married to a Union man of great wealth and influence. This lady was a society leader of the first rank. Before the war she was a distinguished member of the most exclusive circles of both continents. Her beautiful face, elegant manners, and high lineage made her a welcome guest in royal palaces of Europe. This woman—by a second marriage now the Baroness of an Austrian castle—used her commanding power with our high military and civil officials with such terrible effect that two humble private soldiers were soon marked off for the doomsman. McBride and Greer remained in jail a number of months, and I came to think that perhaps they might be forgotten in the wild rush of great events that preceded the close of the war. But not so. Neither the dust of Sherman's mighty march nor the roar of Grant's cannon 'round Petersburg dimmed the eyes or dulled the ears of one relentless woman's bloody purpose. They must die. It is asserted that, angry at the long delay, she sought a high official at his camp in the very front of war and wrung from him a peremptory order for their instant execution. Certain it is that one morning I was informed by Gen. Davidson that he had received orders to have the men executed within twenty-four hours after he received the dispatch. I was commanded to double-guard the jail, lock the men in cells, and make immediate preparations for their execution the next day. I delegated to Lieut. Hamilton the heartrending duty of communicating to the unsuspecting men the awful fate that was so near them. He has since declared that it was the most agonizing task of his life, for the poor fellows, as the months rolled by, had come to believe that liberty would be theirs again.

Archbishop Elder, now of Cincinnati, who was at that time Bishop of Natchez, called at my office about noon and requested to see the doomed men. I accompanied him to the jail, and he remained with them constantly until the next morning. When the hour arrived for their execution the Bishop rode in the lumber wagon, seated beside them on their coffins.

The place of execution was distant from town about two miles. The troops were drawn up forming three sides of a hollow square, in the middle of which yawned two open graves. In front of these the coffins were placed. The men were helped from the wagon, seated on their coffins, and the good Bishop blessed and bade them a last farewell. Though but 21 years old at that time I was a thorough infidel and had been hardened by three years of war. My dominant feeling on that occasion was an anxiety to have the affair go through without any hitch or accident. But I never can forget the transfigured faces of those two men—for a light that was not of this world glared out from them, and the sting of death seemed to have passed them by. I bound their eyes with white handkerchiefs, and to me they spoke their last words on earth. I then ordered the Lieutenant of the firing party to do his duty. "Ready—aim—fire!" and the willing souls of those poor victims went up to their God. LESTER C. HUBBARD.

A Safe Investment

For your surplus cash is to call this week at No. 111 Madison street and purchase, either at private sale or auction, any of the remaining stock left over from the Clapp & Davies jewelry auction sale. This is the last week. You cannot go wrong, so do not fail to call early and often.

First Steam-Heated Train.

The only steam-heated trains running between Chicago and New York are the Wagner Vestibule limited, via the Lake Shore and New York Central Railways. The finest, fastest, and easiest-riding train in the country.

Stevens, Leading Photographer, McVicker's Theatre Building.

12 cabinets, 2 panel photos, $3. Wilson, 389 State.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.

When she was a Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had children she gave them Castoria.

Warning!

It is not to be wondered at that most Americans are dyspeptic. Swallowing ice-cold drinks on a hot summer day does the mischief. Why then not add ten drops of Angostura Bitters, the world-renowned tonic of exquisit flavor, and thus avoid all danger of cold in the stomach.

False Pretenses.

Venders who by specious representations as to worthless articles for the teeth, induce the unsuspecting to use them fruitlessly or with positive injury to the enamel, should be punished. Buy SOZODONT only, escape their snares, and beautify the teeth.

Brown's Household Panacea.

THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER.

For internal and external pains, rheumatism, pain in stomach, bowels, or side, colic, diarrhœa, colds, sprains, burns, scalds, cramps, and bruises. 25c.

Coughs.—Use "Brown's Bronchial Troches." They possess real merit. *Sold only in boxes.*

The best worm lozenges for children are Brown's Vermifuge Comfits. 25c a box.

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—On the C. & N. W. Ry. leaves Wells Street Depot daily at 1:30 p. m. for Rosehill and Calvary. Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 34, 182 Dearborn-st. Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

BRAGDON—Kate, daughter of George C. and Hannah H., at Pueblo, Colo., this morning.

BURLINGAME—At his residence, 183 North Wood-st., Jan. 1, Hiram Burlingame, aged 51 years.

Funeral services will be held Wednesday, Jan. 4, at 12 m. By carriages to Graceland.

☞ Providence (R. I.) papers please copy.

HAYES—Jan. 2, 1888, Maurice, infant son of W. G. and E. Hayes.

Funeral from residence, 781 South Halsted-st., Wednesday, Jan. 4, at 12 o'clock, by carriages to Rosehill.

KNUDSEN—Dec. 31, Hanna Maria, wife of H. C. Knudsen, aged 60 years 3 months and 4 days.

Funeral from late residence, 4412 Cottage Grove-av., Wednesday, Jan. 4, at 12 m., by carriages to Oakwoods.

☞ Norwegian papers please copy.

McELROY—Thomas H., aged 50 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 5738 Lafayette-av., Englewood. Interment at Oakwoods Cemetery Wednesday, Jan. 4, at 2 p. m.

MURPHY—At the residence of her aunt, 79 Miller-st., Katie Murphy, aged 18 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MURPHY—Jan. 2, Katie Murphy, at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. P. Cosgrove, 79 Miller-st., aged 18 years.

Funeral from Jesuit Church at 10 a. m. via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad to Calvary Cemetery.

MOLONEY—At her residence, 456 West Huron-st., Carrie Moloney, beloved wife of P. J. Moloney and sister of Mrs. P. O'Donnell and Matthew W. Ryan, aged 35 years and 3 months.

Funeral from late residence Tuesday, Jan. 3, at 10 o'clock, to St. Columbkill's Church, where solemn high mass will be celebrated; thence to Calvary via the C., M. & St. Paul R. R.

NOAKE—At her residence, 647 West Madison-st., Emma Noake, beloved wife of Walter Noake, aged 39 years.

☞ West of England papers please copy.

POWELL—Entered into rest Jan. 1, at 5:30 p. m., W. S. Powell, of paralysis.

Funeral from his late residence, 227 Newberry-av., Wednesday, Jan. 4, at 1 p. m., by carriages to Graceland.

PROVANCHER—Francis, beloved husband of Adelia Provancher, at his residence, 740 Austin-av., aged 67 years 4 months and 2 days.

Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 4, at 12 o'clock, by carriages to Rosehill. Friends of the family are cordially invited.

SPAHR—George Spahr, at his residence, No. 809 Elston-av., aged 47 years and 9 months.

Funeral at 1 p. m. Tuesday, Jan. 3, by carriages to Rosehill.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ENGINE COMPANY NO. 9 OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT was given a box of cigars New Year's by Mr. Henry Wirk of the South Side Steam Dye-Works in consideration of services rendered Aug. 20 last.

THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE AUXILIARY Board of the Chicago Homeopathic Hospital will be held Tuesday, Jan. 3, at 2:30 p. m., at Tremont House.

THE CHICAGO JUNIOR PRESS CLUB ELECTED the following officers at the Tremont last night: President, H. R. Cody; Vice-President, H. H. Fish; Secretary, J. L. Tomlinson.

THE ANNUAL UNION MEETING CONDUCTED by all the Woman's Foreign Mission Boards will be held in the Y. M. C. A. parlors, Farwell Hall, next Wednesday, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Topics, 10 to 11: prayer and praise, 11 to 12: call to go and call to send, 2 to 3 p. m. Answered prayer, 3 to 4, "Your reasonable service."

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A CUT RATE ON PRICES OF PIANOS AND ORGANS
INTERESTS ALL INTENDING TO BUY.
THE GREATEST VARIETY OF GOODS,
THE BEST QUALITIES,
THE LOWEST PRICES,
WITH PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGING YOUR OLD PIANO, AND
MONTHLY PAYMENTS $10 TO $25,
CAN ALL BE HAD AT
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,
136 State-st.

AT LOWEST PRICES AND EASY TERMS SHONINGER PIANOS. INSTRUMENTS FOR RENT OR EXCHANGED. B. SHONINGER CO., 215 STATE-ST.

ADAM SCHAAF UPRIGHT PIANOS, FULLY warranted for seven years; prices low, terms easy. Warerooms 276 West Madison-st., cor. Morgan.

BARGAINS IN UPRIGHTS—TO CLOSE THEM out offer extraordinary inducements. Time or cash payments. THE STERLING COMPANY, 179 and 181 Wabash-av.

ESTABLISHED 1851. VOSE & SONS UPRIGHT pianos are the sweetest toned and most durable pianos made; prices reasonable, terms easy. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—CHICKERING UPRIGHT piano, cash or time payments. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

PIANOS MOVED, TUNED, REPAIRED, SOLD, rented, exchanged, and bought. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts. Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., STATE AND JACKSON sts.
Hallet & Davis, Emerson, and Kimball pianos and Kimball organs for cash or on easy monthly payments. Old instruments taken in exchange. New pianos to rent. Pianos tuned and repaired.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.
State and Jackson-sts.

$4 AND $5 PER MONTH TO RENT NEW UPright piano; one year's rent allowed if purchased. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan. Open evenings.

$200 BUYS ELEGANT UPRIGHT PIANO, 7⅓ octaves; warranted for seven years; easy payments. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR USED HOUSEHOLD GOODS; furniture of private residences purchased. Call on or address F. S. W., 83 East Van Buren-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—SELECT. Advanced phrase-writing one of our specialties. First National Bank Building. Mr. & Mrs. HANNA.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF THE THICK-SET GENTLEMAN (one of a party of three or four) who took brown paper package containing book and papers from me, and which he dropped on floor of Garden City Billiard Hall and picked it up upon bartender calling his attention to it, will leave same at 169 Adams-st. he will be liberally rewarded and have the thanks of GOODWIN.

PERSONAL—CARD NO. 1,289 IS ENTITLED TO the beautiful French clock given away New Year's Eve at C. B. TOLMAN'S fine shoe store, 297 State-st.

WANTS { WEEK DAY PRICE, 10cts. per line.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.

ARCHER-AV., 2800, cor. Twenty-second-st.—F. A. Leusman, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3038, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Julius H. Boger, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3501, cor. Thirty-first-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3901, cor. Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
HALSTED-ST., South, 2608—Albert J. Kettering, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 2559—R. C. Nebls, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—A. P. Ritter, Druggist.
INDIANA-AV., 3037, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 361, cor. Harrison—Augusta Reicnel, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3734—F. List.
STATE-ST., 3100—H. J. Holthoefer, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3640—Truman, Druggist and Chemist.
TWENTY-SECOND-ST., 128—J. & B. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
THIRTY-FIRST-ST., 220, cor. Wallace—Forsyth & Schmid, Druggists.
WENTWORTH-AV., 3100—southwest cor. Thirty-first—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
WABASH-AV., 1528, cor. Sixteenth-st.—Schmidt & Fischer, Druggists.

WEST DIVISION.

ASHLAND-AV., South, 806, near Eighteenth-st.—G. G. Shauer, Druggist.
BLUE ISLAND-AV., 378, southwest cor. Centre—John R. Shean, Pharmacist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 134, cor. Adams—Helmich's Pharmacy.
HARRISON-ST., West, 325—Rice & Schaefer.
HARRISON-ST., West, 703, cor. Marshfield-av.—C. J. True, Druggist.
INDIANA-ST., West, 649—Ignatz Lange, Druggist.
JACKSON-ST., West, 660, cor. Ogden-av.—F. A. Lyneman, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 698, northwest cor. Paulina—R. J. Sill, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 794, northwest cor. Lincoln—Amprecht Bros., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 180—H. F. Baur, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 278, cor. Morgan—Dolt & Co., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 384, corner Centre-av.—Geo. Olmsted, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 490, cor. Loomis—Gazzalo & Co.
MADISON-ST., West 572, cor. Ogden-av.—Fred. A. Thayer, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 641, cor. Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 836, cor. Hoyne-av.—Chas. J. True, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 1040—R. MacDonald, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 206 and 208, cor. Halsted-st.—Geo. S. Miller & Co., Druggists.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 453, Henry Schroeder, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 883, gist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 1218, corner Robey-st.—C. O. Settiness, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV., 361—Fred D. Pierce, Druggist.
TWELFTH-ST., West, 429—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 535, cor. Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 744, cor. Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.
WESTERN-AV., 175, corner Adams-st.—Charles E. Matthews & Bro., Druggists.
INDIANA-ST., West, 579, near Noble—John Ritter, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO-AV., East, 30, corner Townsend-st.—R. Hanka, Druggist.
CLARK-ST., North, 126, cor. Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 371—White Bros., Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 445, corner of Division—Feldkamp & Hallberg, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 974, cor. Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
LINCOLN-AV., 224—Henry Schaller.
LINCOLN-AV., 490—Bischoff's Pharmacy.
LINCOLN-AV., 722—John A. Braun, Druggist.

SURBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD—Cor. Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON—George W. Muir, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
HYDE PARK—Cor. Fifty-seventh-st. and Jefferson-av.—Geo. F. Busse, Druggist.
HYDE PARK—Cor. Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.—F. W. Deutsch, Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW—Evanston-av., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Druggist.
Lincoln-av., 732—John A. Braun, Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD—W. H. Bryan, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.
UNION STOCK-YARDS—Halsted-st., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—A. P. Ritter, Druggist.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—PARCEL CONTAINING LETTERS AND checks or drafts payable to order Julius Stein & Co.; left in seat of Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago dummy at Englewood, 12 m., Jan. 2. Liberal reward for return to 122 Market-st., city, or to 322 Maple-st., Englewood.

LOST—MONDAY MORNING, A RED, TAILLESS shepherd dog; white breast and feet. Return to 1820 Prairie-av. and receive reward. J. G. SHORTALL.

LOST—ON MADISON-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV., about 4 o'clock Monday afternoon, a package containing a book and papers wrapped in light manilla paper. If the finder will return same to 169 Adams-st. he will be liberally rewarded.

REWARD OFFERED FOR THE RETURN OF A light brown paper package containing book and papers; mislaid Monday afternoon; of value only to the owner, who will liberally reward any one returning same to the address on the letter-heads found in the package.

STRAYED—FROM 3024 PRAIRIE-AV.—ST. BERnard pup 9 months old, named Rex; bright yellow, black muzzle, white toes; collar, brass trimmings; reward paid for his return to above address.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT REceiving clerk, with three years' experience in wholesale grocery business; would accept something similar. First-class references. L 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT bookkeeper with first-class references; speaks and writes German. Address G 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COMMISSION HOUSES—As correspondent and general assistant in office by party having a very large personal acquaintance with merchants and shippers throughout the Northwest; salary nominal until services warrant advancement. References strictly first-class. N 40, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REGISTERED PHARmacist, German, as relief clerk; best references. P 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED double-entry bookkeeper would like some evening work. Address P 33, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED gentleman stenographer, typewriter, and caligraph operator; good speed; good and rapid penman; can assist in bookkeeping; willing to do office work. Best references. Address Box 22, Shirland, Ill.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—A LUMBER SALESMAN, experienced and acquainted with Ohio trade, desires to represent a first-class lumber firm in Ohio after Jan. 15. Address B., 32 Kiefer-av., Columbus, O.

SITUATIONS WANTED—A GOOD SIDE LINE—by two traveling men, who call on the drug trade in Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Illinois, and Southern Wisconsin. Address P 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED traveling salesman to represent a good cigar house. Address P 31, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED man who is a No. 1 accountant, or is competent to act as foreman in furniture factory, or to fill most any position that needs energy and faithfulness. Best of references can be given. G 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good habits in some establishment. Address STEPHEN LLOYD, 3409 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ATTORNEY-AT-LAW who has for several years acted as traveling collector for a prominent firm desires a similar position with some large wholesale or jobbing house. Address P 51, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED— BY RESPECTABLE American girl to do general housework. Can come recommended. Address or apply at 110 Aberdeen-st., first flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS FEmale German cook; good washer and ironer. 3805 Lake-av., in basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL for general housework; no objection to suburbs. Apply at 224 Elm-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT, WELL-recommended German girl to do general housework. 236 East Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERson as cook and laundress and to do general work. 251 North Clark-st.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED German nurse to take full charge of baby. 108 West Sholto-st., up-stairs.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BEST PRIVATE FAMily domestics of all nationalities furnished immediately. Throop-st. Employment Bureau, 10 THROOP-ST., NEAR MADISON.

SITUATIONS WANTED—IF YOU WANT FIRST-class servants that can furnish verbal reference call on MISS W. C. CARPENTER, 1551 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALE HELP—GOOD German or Scandinavian help. Apply at DUSKE'S, 170 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—AN EXPERT ACCOUNTANT TO close a set of double-entry books. Address P 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER, ONE FAMILIAR with the lumber business preferred; salary must be low. Give references and state salary expected. Address P 52, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN TO MANAGE and sell the celebrated Guthrie Pipe Wrench. Address, Newton Machine Co., GEO. F. HALL, Treasurer, Newton, Mass.

WANTED—GOOD SALESMEN FOR OUR SELF-lighting, gas-saving burner can realize $50 weekly; agents wanted in all Western towns and cities. Call or address. DREW & SMITH, 197 La Salle-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN—TO SELL A PATENT ledger, advertising cards, etc., to merchants; commission. Model Ledger Co., South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD MEN ACquainted with city and country trade to sell a line of goods on commission. Ask for W. H. STEBBINS, Windsor Hotel, from 4 to 5 p. m., Tuesday and Wednesday.

TRADES.

WANTED — SIX FIRST-CLASS AIR-BRUSH artists. Room 34, 103 State-st.

BOYS.

WANTED—BOY IN COFFEE JOBBING HOUSE; $150 first year. Address P 55, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN IN GOOD STANDing, with best of references (none other need apply), who has a large circle of friends among responsible business men; can obtain permanent employment at a good salary. Address, stating former position, age, references, and qualifications, P 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—BARTENDER WHO UNDERSTANDS his business and not afraid of work. 125 South Water-st.

WANTED—A MAN OF TEMPERATE HABITS, located outside leading cities, to represent in his section an established house; monthly salary $100 if suited. References. MANUFACTURER, Lock-Box 1585, New York.

WANTED—THE UNION SWITCH & SIGNAL Co. wants a few good mechanics, who must be single men. Address P 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK IN SMALL PRIvate family hotel. 1338 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; private family, good wages; reference required. 1619 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERal housework in small private family. References required. 3154 Indiana-av.

SEAMSTRESSES.

WANTED—100 GIRLS TO SEW ON SHIRTS AND overalls at our factory. KAHN BROS. & CO., 238 and 240 Adams-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED FOR INVESTment of $25,000 in an unusually safe and profitable business; a portion of anticipated profits guaranteed; the business is thoroughly established and firm well known; the money is wanted to seize present profitable opportunity to extend business. D Q 46, Tribune office.

CANDY STORE AND FACTORY—ONE OF THE best in Chicago. Owner invalid; will sell at half cost; part cash; bright chance for some one. 183 La Salle-st., Room 23.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF TINWARE, NOTIONS, and fancy goods for sale at a bargain for cash; invoice about $1,500; in a good town of 2,000; rent of store building with 3 living-rooms, $14 per month; the boss location; a splendid chance for a young man of small means. Address JACK, Box 19, Benry, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—STEAM LAUNdry on State-st., with good trade; owner must leave the city. Call and investigate. WM. C. GERKE, 48 Eldridge-court, Flat 2, rear.

FOR SALE—FOR $40,000—A PROSPEROUS MANufacturing and wholesale business; one-fourth cash, balance time or real estate. K 5, Tribune.

FOR SALE—SALOON, WITH ALL THE FIXTures, glassware, ice-box, pool-table, etc.; State-st., near Taylor; at a bargain and ready to open. JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Room 5, 40 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — OWING TO OTHER BUSINESS, which requires my entire attention, I will sell my plant for manufacturing drive-well points and other specialties; will invoice about $5,000; terms, $2,000 cash, balance on time, or will take clear city real estate for all or part. CHARLES W. LARM, 24 Market-st.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE

BY THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,

the only properly organized loan company in Chicago. Loans of from $25 to $10,000 made on furniture, pianos, organs, horses, wagons, machinery, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal from possession or owners, without delay and in entire confidence. Our loans are so made that any part can be paid at any time, each payment reducing the interest in proportion. All loans renewed at original rates as long as desired. Persons needing money should carefully consider with whom they deal, as so many new firms and self-styled loan companies are daily coming into existence. We have no brokers in connection with our office and save all commissions, giving the benefit to the borrower. Should you need money

CALL AT THE BANKING ROOMS OF

THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.

86 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—GUARANTEED PURCHASE MONEY mortgages for $500, $1,000, $3,000, and $5,000. Interest made equal to 8 per cent. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 89 MADISON-ST.—Will loan money to any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO and vicinity at lowest rates. Apply to GREENEBAUM SONS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 12 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & BAY, Bankers, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES ON improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 7 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT 6 and 7 per cent in sums to suit. D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPERTY in any amount; lowest rates; building loans made. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 183 La Salle-st.

SIX PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL estate; building loans made; no delay. J. R. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—FROM $1,000 TO $50,000 ON CITY IMproved at 6 per cent. GOLDY & EURBURG, 111 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO LOAN $12,000 ON 320 ACRES OF land 25 miles west of Chicago at the station Gretna on the Minnesota & Northwestern Railroad, at 5 per cent interest. SHERMAN KELLEY, Wheaton, Ill.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

329 MICHIGAN-AV. — NICE SECOND-FLOOR room, with board; couple or two gents; from Jan. 9.

1220 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWELFTH-ST.—House changed hands; handsomely furnished rooms, single or en suite, with superior board; private table if desired; terms reasonable. References.

2256 WABASH-AV.—NICE, ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, well heated, with first-class board; moderate; a few table boarders wanted.

WEST SIDE.

107 WEST MADISON-ST., ST. DENIS HOTEL—Room and board, $6; bill of fare every meal; warm reading rooms. Rooms without board.

632 WEST MONROE-ST.—A NICELY FURnished south-front room, with good board, in private family.

NORTH SIDE.

65 RUSH-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; three young persons; family board; first-class private house; few boarders; prices reasonable.

248 EAST OHIO-ST.—LARGE, WELL FURnished room, with good table board.

287 ONTARIO-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed front room with bay window and southern exposure to party with reference; table board.

A LADY OCCUPIED DOWN TOWN DURING the day can find a pleasant home with widow lady; only respectable parties need apply. No. 4 Grant-st.

HOTELS.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator; the charges are moderate. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, Proprietor

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR LADY AND GIRL, 6 years old, in desirable location; North Side preferred; terms must be reasonable. Address E, Flat 2, northwest corner Lincoln and Garfield-avs.

BOARD—BY A LADY ENGAGED DURING THE day, room and board near Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st.; state terms. N 38, Tribune.

BOARD—WITH A PRIVATE FAMILY BY TWO young men; home comfort wanted. References. Address P 56, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

CHAS. F. KEELER, CHICAGO STORAGE WAREhouse, 97 to 103 Van Buren-st., corner Fourth-av.—60,000 feet light, airy space for furniture, pianos, etc.; low rates; advances made. Telephone 801.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, AND 83 East Van Buren-st.—Established in 1875, for storage of household goods; private compartments.

GEORGE PARRY, 156 TO 160 WEST MONROE-st.—Storage for furniture, buggies, etc.; furniture moved, etc.; advances made. Estb 1871. Tel. 4379.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CALIFORNIA COLONY, NOW ORGANIZING FOR the purpose of securing cheap land for homes and investment; join at once and secure a home in a land where winter is unknown and flowers bloom the year round. Call at Room 9, 196 Washington-st.

ELECTRIC BATHS, MASSAGE, VAPOR, LOBSter, ocean brine, plain and medicated baths. Rooms 14 and 15, Japanese Building, 243 State-st.

JESSIE BIGELOW, MEDIUM, GIVES TREATments. 41 South Clark-st., Room 22. Call today.

MASSAGE AND SWEDISH MOVEMENTS—Room 38, 75 East Madison-st. and 112 Park-av.

HOSPITALS.

DOCTRESS MUELLER, 651 WEST MONROE-ST.—Good home for ladies during confinement; skillful, confidential; terms reasonable; infants adopted.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A GENUINE WILLETT SPEEDING cutter, wide tread, good order; cost $65; price $40. Call any day at barn, 2726 Calumet-av.

BOOKS.

LATEST LAWS OF DIVORCE, INCLUDING SUpreme Court decisions, price 10c, sent to any address. CORNELL & SPENCER, 166 Randolph-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 19 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—6 MOSTLY NEW BILLiards and pool, 1 combination billiard, 2 marble restaurant tables. 93 Fifth-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE BUSINESS.
1853 THIRTY-FIVE YEARS. 1888.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND BROKERS,
97 Clark-st., Reaper Block.

With renewed and enlarged facilities for continuing carrying on our business, we invite persons desiring to buy or sell property of all kinds in or about Chicago to call at our office and examine our list or place their property with us for sale.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FOR $20,000 CASH—THE GROUND now occupied by a large manufacturing establishment, which will take long lease, long enough to pay back investment in rent; centrally located. D Q 45, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—
CHEAP MADISON-ST. STORES.
FOR BUSINESS-MEN A BUSINESS PLACE
ON EASY TERMS.
INVESTMENTS FOR CAPITALISTS.

1372 Madison-st.	$5,700
1374 Madison-st.	5,200
1376 Madison-st.	5,000
1392 Madison-st.	5,500
1420 Madison-st.	5,000
1422 Madison-st.	5,000
1424 Madison-st.	5,000

WILL SELL ONE OR MORE OF ABOVE STORES. TERMS—$500 cash, $50 to $60 monthly, and balance on long time. Rented for 10 per cent on price. Inquire at Madison-st. and Sacramento-av.
S. E. GROSS,
S. E. Cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—BREWERS, ATTENTION—THE S. E. corner Milwaukee-av. and Union-st., 45 feet, with building; a bargain. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 253 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A MADISON-ST. BARGAIN THAT cannot be duplicated—$1,000 buys a lot directly opposite the entrance to the Driving Park; must sell at once. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 TO $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 132 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE— CHEAP— ENGLEWOOD — 8-ROOM houses on Tracy-av., between 57th and 58th-sts.; terms to suit. R. W. ADKINSON, 156 East Washington-st., Room 51.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY, SUITABLE FOR immediate subdivision.
First—Adjoining the Grand Trunk R. R.
  20 acres at 45th-st.
  30 acres at 47th-st.
  5 acres at 51st-st.
  10 acres at Western-av. boulevard.
  80 acres on the Belt Road.
  160 acres at 87th-st.
  160 acres at 95th-st.
Second—On the Pan-Handle R. R.
  20 acres at 47th-st.
  40 acres near 59th-st.
  20 acres at the Belt crossing.
  70 acres at the Belt crossing.
  160 acres near the Sharpshooters' Park.
Third—On the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R.
  Lots, blocks, manufacturing sites, and acre tracts.
Fourth—On the Illinois Central R. R.
  Beautiful building lots and choice acre property.
Fifth—Lots, blocks, and manufacturing property at Grand Crossing and Hammond, Ind.
Sixth—On the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R.
  Lots at the crossing at Elmira Station and lots, blocks, and acres at Morton Grove.
B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 253 WEST Madison-st.:

HOUSES.
558 Washington-boulevard, brick, 10 rooms, and barn.
394 Warren-av., brick, 8 rooms, $35.
167 South Lincoln-st., house, 6 rooms, $15.
368 Park-av., brick, 13 rooms.
185 Warren-av., house, 10 rooms, $40.
161 Walnut-st., house, 10 rooms, and barn, $25.
347 South Hoyne-av., brick, 7 rooms, $30.
344½ Laflin-st., brick, 8 rooms, $30.
911 Carroll-av., house, 4 rooms, $12.
1809½ West Adams-st., brick, 12 rooms.

FLATS.
45 South Sangamon-st., brick flat, 6 rooms.
19 Silver-st., 1st floor, 6 rooms, $14.
388 South Robey-st., 2d floor, 4 rooms, $12.
784 West Van Buren-st., 2d floor, 5 rooms, $13.
Southwest corner Monroe-st. and Albany-av., 3d floor, 6 rooms, $18.
543 West Madison-st., stone front, 7 rooms.
979 West Jackson-st., 2d floor, 9 rooms.
718 West Madison-st., 2d floor, 4 rooms, $14.50.
245 West Lake-st., 3d floor, 5 rooms, $15.50.
175 South Western-av., brick, 6 rooms.
175 Park-av., 2d floor, 7 rooms.
290 West Jackson-st., 2d floor, 5 rooms, $15.
288 South Green-st., 1st floor, 6 rooms, $22.50.
332 Fulton-st., 2d floor, 7 rooms.
276 Ogden-av., 2d floor, 4 rooms, $10.
30 Walnut-st., 2d floor, 4 rooms, $10.
17 North May-st., 3d floor, 6 rooms, $15.
417 West Madison-st., brick, 5 rooms, $25.

STORES.
652 West Madison-st., store, basement, and barn, $50.
406 West Madison-st., store, $17.50.
379 Ogden-av., store, $12.
116 West Washington-st., store, $15.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK, NEW TWO-story and basement brick house of seven rooms besides bath-room and laundry; furnaces and all modern improvements. Inquire at 55 Grant-place.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS IN the Pullman Building; fire-proof building, finished in hardwood; best of attendance; elevator runs day and night; electric light. Apply at Room 305.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE FLATS AND COTTAGES. Inquire at 540 South Western-av.
$7—1155 Grenshaw-st., 3 rooms, first floor, brick.
$11—1157 Grenshaw-st., 4 rooms, third floor, brick.
$10—1163 Fillmore-st., second floor.
$15—1170 Harvard-st., nice brick cottage.
$10—1188 Harvard-st., nice brick, third floor.
$12—435 Western-av., nice brick, 5 rooms.
$18—572 Ogden-av., new brick store.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—SPLENDID FLAT OF SEVEN ROOMS, containing all modern conveniences, steam heat, janitor's service, etc., corner of Pine and Ontario-sts.; possession given immediately. Apply to J. M. GAMBLE & CO., 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—I HAVE THREE SUITES OF PLEASant rooms to rent on very reasonable terms until May next in the stone front block on the southwest corner of 4th-av. and Van Buren-st. Inquire of HARRY MONROE, Room 111, 169 Jackson-st., between 10 a. m. and 3 p. m.

TO RENT—A FEW ROOMS AT THE PULLMAN Building; best of attendance; elevator runs day and night; electric light. Apply at Room 305.

TO RENT — FURNISHED ROOMS. 70 AND 72 Jackson-st., third floor, Room 6.

TO RENT—1530 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANTLY furnished alcove and other choice rooms; everything first-class; warm house, cheerful and homelike; charges moderate.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite; hot and cold running water; nice bath; first-class location; suitable for man and wife or gentlemen; with or without board; small family of adults. 1434 Michigan-av., Flat 2.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, $2 TO $4, to respectable people only. 34 East Washington-st., near State.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—348 EAST CHICAGO-AV., TWO LARGE, elegant parlors, unfurnished except carpets, reasonable to good tenant; heat and gas. Also two nicely-furnished front rooms on second floor. Board if desired.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE STORES AND FLATS. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

Those new brick stores corner Ashland-av. and Madison-st., from $35 to $75 per month.

8 new flats above at reasonable prices.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—IN THE PULLMAN BUILDING, AN office. Apply at Room 305.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—FOURTH FLOOR, SIZE 44X115, 147 and 149 5th-av.; light on three sides; steam heat; freight elevator; will divide if desired; possession at once. H. G. YOUNG & CO., 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT — SALOON, NICELY LOCATED ON State, near Taylor-st., with fixtures, ice-box, pool table, etc. Ready to open. JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Room 5, 40 Dearborn-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

AT ONCE KNOW THE FUTURE; CONSULT MRS. FRANKS, 541 Wabash-av., on love, marriage, divorce, lawsuits; ladies 50 cents and $1; always at home; 3 questions answered by mail, 50 cts in stamps.

"DR. PAUL," WORLD-RENOWNED ASTROLOger and clairvoyant, 427 West Madison-st., third floor, late of New York; seventh son; 30 years' practice; all affairs; true life horoscope, 50c. Hours 9 to 5.

MME. C. MARTELE, 143 ILLINOIS-ST., NAMES as test given; love affairs a specialty; satisfaction guaranteed; come and be convinced.

MRS. L. PET ANDERSON, TRANCE MEDIUM. 30 Ogden-av., near Randolph. Nativities given.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT AND fortune-teller. 445 West Madison-st., third floor.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—OFFICE FURNITURE OF 2 ROOMS; excellent location for physician or agency business. 181 Madison-st., Room 26.

SAFES FOR SALE CHEAP—WE HAVE A LARGE assortment of new and second-hand fire and fire and burglar proof safes, vault doors, and time locks; also a fine assortment of the justly celebrated Chicago Safe & Lock Co.'s safes; repairing and moving a specialty. J. GREENHOOD & CO., agents, 84 Dearborn-st.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

H. S., 151 WEST LAKE-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—A NO. 6 BARNES LATHE, IN GOOD condition, with all appliances. State lowest cash price. A. L. RHODES, Grand Forks, Dak.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE SALE of a new and very attractive patent article consisting of a small padlock and chain for carrying keys. Address Lock-Box 57, Chicopee, Mass.

WANTED—AGENTS—FOR AUTOMATIC GOVernor gas-burners; saves half the gas. Specialty Manufacturing Co., 2349 State-st.

COWS, DOGS, BIRDS, ETC.

FOR SALE—5 FINE SHEPHERD DOGS. OSCAR FIELD, 165-168 Michigan-av.

D and M

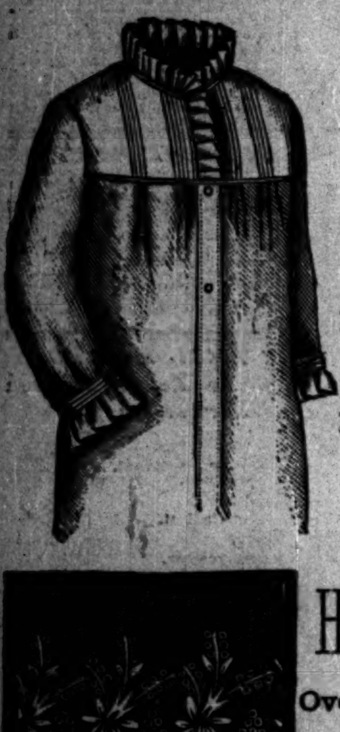
OUR GRAND OPENING SALE

—OF—

Ladies' Muslin Underwear

WILL COMMENCE MONDAY, JAN. 9.

To close our stock now on hand we offer many goods at prices that would not pay cost of material in the garment.



LOT 1—CORSET-COVERS, extra good muslin, Embroidered Neck, Tucked front, 19c each.

LOT. 2—CHEMISES, extra good muslin, trimmed with torchon lace, 29c each.

LOT. 3—SKIRTS, extra good muslin, full size, with deep flounces, 29c each.

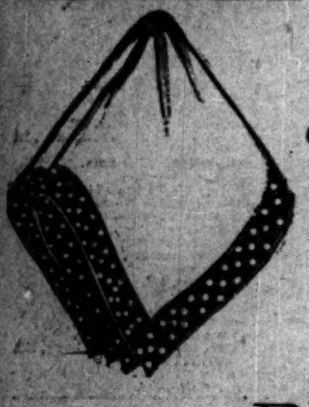
LOT 4—NIGHT-GOWNS, extra good muslin, extra size, corded, embroidered and flannel fronts, 39c each.

LOT 5—SKIRTS, extra fine, heavily tucked, with 10-inch embroidered flounce, and very full size, worth fully $1.35, 93c each.

Hamburg Embroideries.

Over 100 different designs in fine Hamburg Edgings, close heavy work, 6 to 10 inches wide,

Choice 12½c per yd.



HANDKERCHIEFS.

Our Holiday display of Handkerchiefs soiled many of the goods, which we now offer at a nominal price to close. None worth less than 12½c.

Choice, 4c each.

BUSTLES.

Over 30 different styles in Bustles—all this season's shapes—some of these sold up to 75c,

Choice of Lot 12½c each.

CORSETS.

Fine Sateen and Coutel Boned Corsets, excellent shape, some slightly soiled, none worth less than $1.00.

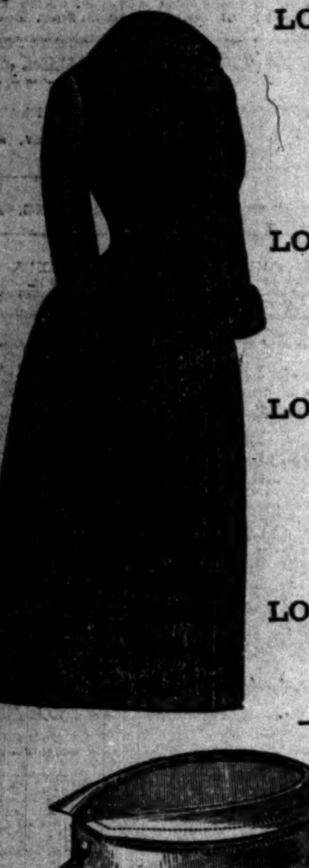
Choice 39c each.

CLOSING SALE

—OF—

Winter Cloaks and Suits.

The goods are all of this season's make and prices have been made for a closing sale far below any ordinary reductions usually made to effect a clearance.



LOT 1—Comprises Newmarkets and Raglans with Hood and Cape; Short Wraps, fur and beaded trimmed, all custom made and in latest style, very stylish cloths; some of these sold up to $25.00. **Choice $7.95.**

LOT 2—Seal and Black Plush Short Wraps, different styles, choicely trimmed, and satin lined throughout, goods sold up to $30.00. **Choice $12.89.**

LOT 3—Children's and Misses' Cloaks, latest styles, imported cloth, with hood and cape, tailor made,
Sizes 4 to 8, $6.75.
Sizes 10 to 16, $7.89.

LOT 4—Over 100 Ladies' All-Wool Suits. The styles are the latest; worth up to $12.00, **Choice $4.89.**

LADIES' COLLARS

OPENING SALE FOR 1888.

500 dozen choicest styles Ladies' Pure Linen Collars, including same as cut, value 25c each.

For three days only, at 10c each.

DAVIS & MORSE CO., State and Van Buren-sts.

OAK DININGROOM FURNITURE
IN SIMPLY ELEGANT | NEW FALL STYLES.
C. H. HILDRETH & CO. 221 & 223 STATE-st.

CANDY Send $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 for retail box of the Best Candy in America, put up in handsome boxes suitable for presents. Express prepaid east of Denver, Colo. Address C. F. Gunther, Confectioner, 212 State-st., Chicago.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

ANNUAL SALE

—OF—

EMBROIDERIES

INAUGURATED TODAY.

We place on sale this morning the most attractive line of **EMBROIDERIES** ever offered in this market at prices which will **COMMEND THEM** to careful buyers.

We call especial attention to an offering of

Swiss, Nainsook, and Hamburg Embroideries

—AT—

5c, 10c, 12½, 15c, 20c, and 25c,

Which for QUALITY and DESIGN cannot be equaled.

CHAS. GOSSAGE & CO.

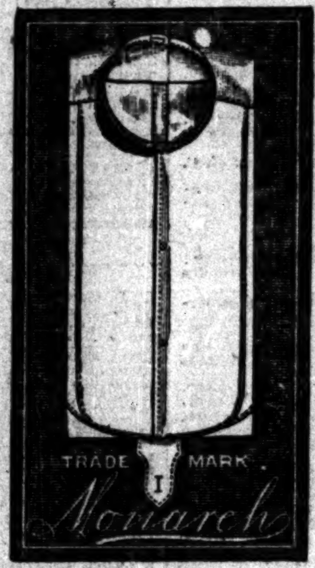
Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

ANNUAL SALE OF

Gentlemen's Unlaundried Shirts & Night Shirts

Commencing Tuesday, January 3d.



Wamsutta Muslin,
75c
EACH.
$4.38
HALF DOZEN.

New York Mills Muslin,
$1.00
EACH.
$5.50
HALF DOZEN.

All Bound Bosoms, Gussetted, Felled Seams, Patent Untearable Back. Best of Workmanship. Made in every size Neckband, and all lengths of Sleeve. Perfect Fit guaranteed.

A Handsome Line of GENTS' NIGHT SHIRTS,

IN PLAIN AND FANCY TRIMMED,

75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50.

All full length and the best of material.

Mail Orders Solicited.

CURTIS & CO. MFG. CO

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS,

OSCAR BRADFORD, Prest.
CHAS. A. BINZ, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

CHICAGO: 60-66 W. Monroe Street.
ST. LOUIS: 815—819 N. Second St.

CIRCULAR, BAND & CROSS-CUT SAWS

Mandrels, Saw Gummers and Sharpeners, Upsets, Rubber, Leather and Cotton Belting, Babbit Metal Wrought Iron Pipe, Gauges, Valves, Wrenches, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers, Wire Rope, and all SAW & PLANING MILL SUPPLIES.

SAW MILLS

2 Gang Edgers, Planing, Matching, Shaping, Moulding, Band Saw, Cord Wood, Lath and Bolter, Felloe Saw, and Mortising Machines.

SHINGLE AND STAVE MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS

IRON AND STEEL SHINGLE BANDS AND LATH YARN.

☞ Agents for SHULTZ' PATENT FULLED LEATHER BELTING and Raw Hide Lace Leather; TANITE EMERY WHEELS AND GRINDING MACHINERY; BANGOR CANT HOOKS AND PEAVEYS. ☞ Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

ARMSTRONG BRACE!

ELASTIC SUSPENDER WITHOUT RUBBER.

Combining Comfort and Durability.

NO RUBBER USED IN THESE GOODS. NICKEL PLATED BRASS SPRINGS FURNISH THE ELASTICITY.

Ask Your Dealer for Them!

Sent by Mail, Post Paid, on receipt of price, at the following List

A Quality, plain or f'y. web,	50	D Quality, pl'n or fancy web	$1.25
B " " "	75	E " plain silk web	1.50
C " " "	1.00	F " fancy	2.00

ARMSTRONG M'F'G CO., 216 Church-st., N. Y. City. 267 Franklin-st., Chicago, Ill.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1888, at 9:30 a. m.,

AT AUCTION,

BOOTS, SHOES,

—AND—

RUBBERS.

We will sell a very large and well assorted stock of goods that arrived too late to sell in our last sale, but will go next Wednesday, Jan. 4. All our seasonable, nice, and regular fine side lines will be in this sale, that will strike dealers in fine goods just right. All consigned to be sold at Auction.

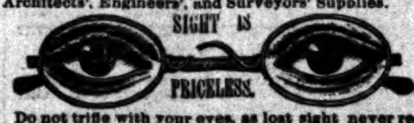
Remember, Buyers Make Prices.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

L. MANASSE, Optician,

88 MADISON-ST., TRIBUNE BUILDING.

Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Medical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies.



Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.
☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.
Four large illustrated Catalogues on application.

By POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers, 80 & 82 Randolph-st.

THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK,
Our Regular Auction Sale

FURNITURE, CARPETS,

Stoves, and General Household Goods.

POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

RETAIL.

Special Announcement.

Our Sixth Annual Grand Sale

OF

Housekeeping LINENS

Begins This Day.

Following is an enumeration of a few of the leading articles which we offer at this Great Sale:

Fine Table Damask and Damask Table Cloths and Napkins.
Many of which are our own special designs.
Towels.
Towelings.
Linen Sheetings and Pillow Casings.
Hemstitched Cloths and Napkins.
Fringed Linen Sets.
Hemstitched Towels.
Hemstitched Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases.
English Cotton Hemstitched Sheets and Pillow Cases.
Quilts, Etc., Etc.

(This Sale of QUILTS Occurs in Basement Salesroom.)

Having purchased these goods in large quantities from leading French, German, Scotch, and Irish manufacturers at A GREAT REDUCTION FROM REGULAR PRICES, we are enabled to give our customers the benefit of the same.

The goods are all New and Fresh and Extra Quality---allowing an exceptional opportunity to Housekeepers.

DAVIS & MORSE CO.

Fourth Annual Sale

LINENS AND WHITE GOODS.

NAPKINS—3-4 All Linen, White and Colored Borders	$1.98 per doz.
5-8 All Linen, White and Cream Borders	$1.69 per doz.
DAMASK—9-4 Fine Bleached	98c per yd.
64 in. Cream	48c per yd.
Extra Quality Wash Table	69c per yd.
LUNCH CLOTHS—2, 2½, and 3 yds., Fringed Borders	$1.98 each.
LUNCH SETS—Fringed, Fancy Borders	$2.48 per set.
TABLE PADDING—60-in. Wide, Extra Heavy	37½c per yd.
TOWELING—Put up in 9-yd. Pieces	99c per piece.
QUILTS—Marseilles (genuine bargain)	$1.98.
Extra Heavy Crochet (Marseilles Pattern)	98c.
A large lot of slightly soiled White Goods, including Fancy Stripes and Checks	19c per yd.

State and Van Buren-sts.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of Cook County Ill.

WILLIAM D. ADAMS
VERSUS
ALBERT L. SMITH ET AL.

By order of the Circuit Court of Cook County sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 10th day of January, 1888, for the purchase of the entire stock of

Wines and Liquors

And Fixtures of the late firm of ADAMS, SMITH, SHERWIN & CO. A complete inventory can be seen upon application at the office of the Receiver, No. 174 Adams-st., Chicago, and also in the office of the Circuit Clerk of Cook County. All proposals will be subject to confirmation by the Court. Terms cash. THOMAS PARKER, Jr., Receiver.

Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Heartburn,

And all the rest of digestive troubles vanish with the use of

AREND'S KUMYSS.

A dietetic without equal. Its medicinal and nourishing qualities border on the wonderful. Send for circular. Beware of imitations.
AREND'S DRUG STORE,
Cor. Madison-st. and Fifth-av.

CLARENDON HOTEL,

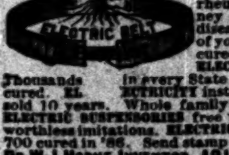
Fourth-av. & Eighteenth-st., Near Union Square,
NEW YORK CITY.

Located within easy access of the Elevated Railroads. Convenient to Theatres and principal places of amusement.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

C. H. KERNER.

WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE



And others suffering with rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney and exhausting chronic diseases, premature decline of young or old are positively cured by Dr. Horne's famous ELECTRO-MAGNETIC BELT. Thousands in every State in the Union have been cured. ELECTRICITY instantly felt. Patented and sold 10 years. Whole family can wear the same belt. ELECTRIC SUSPENSORIES free with male belts. Avoid worthless imitations. ELECTRIC TRUSSES FOR RUPTURE. 700 cured in '86. Send stamp for pamphlet.
DR. W. J. HORNE, INVENTOR, 191 WABASH AV., CHICAGO.

CANCER CURED! Send stamp for pamphlet.
Drs. L. D. & G. H. McMICHAEL,
63 Niagara-St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

1888.

Abstract Seventy-Eighth Annual Exhibit

Hartford Fire Insurance Company

HARTFORD, CONN.

Cash Assets	$5,288,603.97
Reserve for all unsettled claims	229,547.12
Reserve for reinsurance	1,822,797.04
Surplus to policy-holders	3,236,259.81
Surplus over all, including capital stock	1,986,259.81
Total cash income, 1887	2,683,621.85
Total expenditures, including dividends	2,400,018.15
Excess of income	283,603.70

MOORE & JANES,
CITY AGENTS.

G. F. BISSELL, Manager Western Departm't.
P. P. HEYWOOD, Asst. " "

Agencies in all towns and cities.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, under the firm title of George H. Benedict & Co., Engravers, at 177 Clark street, Chicago, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by George H. Benedict, who will assume all liabilities and collect all accounts due the firm.

Signed, GEORGE M. BUCKLEY,
GEORGE H. BENEDICT.

Chicago, Dec. 31, 1887.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE—The firm of Jas. H. Milne & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Thomas H. Condell retiring. The business will be continued under the same firm name and style by
JAS. H. MILNE.

Chicago, Dec. 31, 1887.

EXCURSIONS

To City of Mexico, Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Francisco leave St. Louis every Wednesday, 8:30 p. m.; Kansas City every Thursday, 9:30 a. m. Pullman Buffet Cars. The Sunshine Route. No snow blockades. No high altitudes. No detentions.

For further information, maps, time tables, etc., address JNO. E. ENNIS,
Pass. Agent Mo. Pacific R'y,
199 Clark-st., Chicago.

NEE BAN,

210 STATE-ST.,

Has leased these premises to F. G. SMITH (Bradbury Pianos), and must vacate in February.

Beginning Tuesday, Jan. 3

—THIS—

Entire Stock

—OF—

Japanese Goods

Will be offered for sale at

1/3

FROM FORMER PRICES.

The assortment of

Porcelain,

FOR TABLE USES,

Is more extensive than ever before exhibited, having been replenished by the arrival of large shipments from Japan, which were received too late for the holiday trade.

These, in connection with Ornamental Articles,

Rose Jars,
Bronze Pieces,
Ivory Carvings,
And Screens,

Will be shown for the first time, when every article will be offered for sale

At ⅓

FROM ITS ACTUAL VALUE.

No such opportunity will ever occur again to purchase these useful and beautiful articles so far below their real value.

NEE BAN,

210 STATE-ST.

WILSON BROS.,
MEN'S FURNISHERS,
113 and 115 State-st.

S-H-I-R-T-S

Made to order. Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed. Twenty-five Years' Experience. All Patterns Preserved.

MONUMENTS In Any Style. In Any Material.
THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.
Address JOHN H. VOLK, 69 Dearborn-st.